

M. McRae.  
Federal, Alta.  
45:374/29

# THE U.F.A.

PUBLISHED BY  
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 1X.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1930

No. 4

## The First Ten Days in the Alberta Legislature

Provincial Treasurer Estimates Surplus  
in Fifth Budget Speech

Executive Urges Every Local U.F.A. to  
Arrange Membership Drive

*And to Complete Drive Before Spring Work Begins*

Official News From the Alberta  
Wheat Pool

*Statement on Wheat Situation*

# THE DOMINION BANK

Condensed Statement as at  
December 31st, 1929

## LIABILITIES

Capital Paid Up.....	\$ 6,996,030 .00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	9,370,573 .96
Dividend and Bonus payable January 2nd, 1930.....	279,537 .05
Former Dividends unclaimed.....	3,576 .64
<b>Total Liabilities to the Shareholders.....</b>	<b>\$ 16,649,717 .65</b>
Deposits by the Public.....	113,351,584 .03
Advances under The Finance Act.....	6,500,000 .00
Balances due other Banks in Canada.....	1,582,539 .13
Balances due Foreign Banks.....	2,803,658 .29
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	7,690,312 .00
Bills Payable.....	22,632 .00
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	539,791 .88
	<b>\$149,140,234 .98</b>
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	5,041,068 .30
	<b>\$154,181,303 .28</b>

## ASSETS

Cash on Hand.....	\$ 11,069,028 .41
Deposit with Central Gold Reserves.....	1,500,000 .00
Cheques on other Banks.....	10,781,725 .68
Bank Balances.....	3,502,030 .94
<b>Cash Assets.....</b>	<b>\$ 26,852,785 .03</b>
Government and Municipal Debentures, Railway and other Bonds and Stocks.....	19,841,184 .10
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds and Stocks....	14,076,369 .51
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,004,038 .66
<b>Assets Immediately Available.....</b>	<b>\$ 67,774,377 .30</b>
Commercial Loans.....	75,107,876 .95
Bank Premises.....	5,809,840 .50
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation.....	329,862 .50
Other Assets.....	118,277 .73
	<b>\$149,140,234 .98</b>
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	5,041,068 .30
	<b>\$154,181,303 .28</b>

A. W. AUSTIN,  
President.

C. A. BOGERT,  
General Manager.

T. L. Eminson, Aldersyde Phone R2720  
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## MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

# THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 15th, 1930

No. 4

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## EDITORIAL

5

## A MOMENTOUS SESSION

Since the formation of the Province in 1905 there has been no such momentous issue before the Alberta Legislature as that of formulating a policy for the administration of the natural resources which, under the terms of the agreement with the Dominion Government, will soon come under Provincial jurisdiction.

Canada's past policy has largely lacked foresight. Governments have been in many respects criminally wasteful of the immensely valuable resources with which our country is endowed. Public interest,—the interest of future generations of Canadians—has been too often sacrificed to private interest. Today, Alberta is faced with an unique opportunity. No Government in the Dominion has ever stood higher in public esteem and no other has enjoyed the trust of the electorate in so great a degree as the Government for the election of which the U.F.A. has been responsible. None has had a more positive mandate. If the Government should venture upon a bold departure from precedent, should embark upon a policy in which the interest of the whole community is placed above that of any private interest whatsoever, it can depend upon the support of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Province in rural and urban communities alike.

\* \* \*

## THE RADIO LOBBY

Reports from Ottawa are to the effect that the Cabinet is divided upon the subject of the report of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting which, after a thorough investigation both in Canada and abroad,

recommended the building up of broadcasting facilities throughout the Dominion on the basis of public service. A very vigorous "lobby" is being arranged by private interests which are opposed to public ownership and if, as has been forecast, the Government refer the whole question to a committee, without making it an essential feature of the Government program, the opponents of nationalization will gain heart, and its supporters will be placed under a considerable handicap. They are not, like the opposing interests, possessed of large funds. They must depend upon a rallying of citizens of public spirit throughout the Dominion, to strengthen them in the task which lies before them.

Citizens who are closely in touch with the situation at Ottawa believe it to be of the utmost importance that organizations throughout the Dominion which are in favor of public ownership should make their desires known to the Government at once, and also to their Parliamentary representatives.

Recognizing this, the Calgary U.F.A. Local, at a meeting held on February 13th, adopted unanimously the resolution quoted below, which was telegraphed to Premier King the same evening and forwarded to H. B. Adshead, M.P., and the Secretary of the U.F.A. group, H. E. Spencer, M.P. It is probable that this matter will be raised in many other Locals of the Association within the next few weeks. It is undoubtedly deserving of the most serious attention of the membership.

The resolution adopted by the Calgary U.F.A. was in the following terms:

"Whereas, the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, on advice of the Central Board of the Association who had made full inquiry into the matter, strongly urged the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting in favor of Public Ownership of Broadcasting facilities;

"And whereas, it is announced in the press that a vigorous lobby is likely to be carried on at the forthcoming session of Parliament by powerful vested interests opposed to the establishment of Radio Broadcasting as a public service;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Calgary Local of the U.F.A. hereby urges the Dominion Government to take full responsibility as a Government for the introduction and advancement of legislation providing for the nationalization of Radio Broadcasting as recommended by the Royal Commission."

\* \* \*

## CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the report prepared by the Alberta Council of Co-operation and adopted by  
(Continued on page 7)



# NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

## Peace River Federal Convention

Premier Brownlee and Other Speakers  
Pay Tribute to D. M. Kennedy's  
Work

The Annual Convention of the Peace River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association, was held in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, January 20th. The president, C. Antonson, was appointed chairman. Although the attendance was not as large as in former years, the keen interest and enthusiasm displayed by the delegates and the splendid addresses which were delivered all helped to make this one of the best conventions in the history of the Association.

The principal speaker was Premier Brownlee. Short addresses were given by Geo. MacLachlan, M.L.A.; C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., and Elmer Roper, representing Labor, who paid a warm tribute to the work of D. M. Kennedy, M.P., for Peace River. Owing to illness, Mr. Kennedy was unable to be present.

Among the important resolutions passed was one recommending an increase in the Premier's indemnity, one asking for the construction of the Peace River outlet, and another dealing with the administration of homestead lands.

The constitution was amended to increase the annual membership fee to 50c. to bring it in line with the Wheat Pool requisitions. Officers elected for the year are: Pres., C. Antonson; 1st vice-pres., Mrs. R. J. Robb; 2nd vice-pres., I. V. Macklin. Directors: Peace River—Mr. Bredin, L. Simpson; Grouard, L. Bone; Pembina, E. H. Ethridge; Lac Ste. Anne, D. MacLeod; Edson, F. L. Irwin; Stony Plain, Jos. Best.

JOS. MESSMER,  
Secretary.

## News of U.F.A. Locals

Lloyd Hehn is president of Burnside U.F.A. Local this year—not Lloyd Heber as reported in error in a previous issue.

P. C. Hanson, Fred Gutsch and John Haesloop were elected as officers of Wideawake U.F.A. Local for 1930.

S. E. Thompson, C. A. Wynn and L. H. Blackbourne are the officers of Plainfield U.F.A. Local for 1930.

J. W. Koshure, N. T. Kassian and N. L. Kassian are the officers elected by Royal Park U.F.A. Local at their annual meeting.

Officers of Earlie U.F.A. Local this year are H. Johnson, president, Geo. Castell vice-president, and L. A. Evans secretary.

Summerdale U.F.A. Local held a very enjoyable dance, with program of songs

### INDEX TO "THE U.F.A."

A full index of the 1929 issues of *The U.F.A.* has been prepared, and copies may be secured from the office at 25 cents each.

and recitations which were much appreciated, says a report from S. Blackwell, secretary.

At the last meeting of Rosebud Valley U.F.A. Local, writes Mrs. C. C. Vigar, secretary, the delegate gave a report of the Annual Convention which was much appreciated.

J. A. Jacobs, Sr., and J. A. Jacobs, Jr., were re-elected as President and secretary, respectively, of Allister U.F.A. Local. The annual meeting was followed by an enjoyable whist drive and dance.

White U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals held their annual Burns night celebration in White School, A. Henderson presiding. An elaborate meal, including haggis, was served to the 150 persons present.

Officers of Iron Springs U.F.A. Local for 1930 are W. J. Smith, president, and Wm. Venables secretary. Despite the severe weather there was a good attendance at the annual meeting.

Hackett U.F.A. Local raised \$26.25 for the Junior Red Cross at a recent dance, writes R. W. Miller, secretary, part of this sum being proceeds from raffling a box of chocolates donated by a local merchant.

Scotch songs and a sketch entitled "A Matrimonial Advertisement," made up the program of the Burns' Anniversary concert given recently by Collingwood U.F.A. Local, writes James McCain, secretary.

Following an excellent fowl supper, the Queenstown U.F.A. Local held their annual meeting, electing as officers Nils Ekeland president, Steve Williams vice-president, and David Brown secretary.

Brownfield U.F.A. Local have as their officers for this year William Roach, president; John Bargholz, vice-president; and Arthur Butterwick, secretary; the last two were re-elected. G. E. Frick was delegate to the Convention.

Under the auspices of Irvine U.F.A. Local, N. Nelson, Wheat Pool field man, recently gave a lantern show. Four exhibition boxing bouts and several recitations had been arranged for the same evening, and a large crowd was present.

At the joint annual meeting of Grand Meadow U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, August Cerveny was elected president and W. Purnell vice-president, states M. Carter, U.F.A. Local secretary, following a delightful entertainment.

P. Palmer, secretary of Barnwell U.F.A. Local, reports that co-operative purchases

for 1929 included 6 carloads of fence posts, 2 carloads of cement, 2 carloads of corral poles, 8 carloads of lumber, and \$100 worth of honey.

Business to a total of around \$955 was handled by Dinton U.F.A. Local in 1929, states a report from Alex J. Paul, secretary. A. C. Johnston is president and T. Raycraft vice-president; directors, auditor, and an entertainment committee were also appointed.

Immediate procedure along the lines of a Pool banking system is advocated in a resolution passed by Whitburn U.F.A. Local, which also advises the issuing of paper money for every bushel of grain handled by the central selling agency.

Alcomdale U.F.A. Local is now a joint Local, reports W. G. Purches, president. At the last meeting program and membership committees were elected, and, to give the women members a representative on the executive, Mrs. W. G. Purches was elected second vice-president.

Abee U.F.A. Local held their first annual banquet some weeks ago in the Community Hall, which had been tastefully decorated, the guests of the evening being H. King of Egremont and the Junior Branch, reports F. M. Cardy, secretary.

"Both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals at Stavely have maintained good activity throughout the year, and increased their membership," writes M. E. Malchow. At the annual meeting C. A. Florence and J. A. Watson were re-elected president and secretary respectively, while T. J. Wilford was named vice-president.

There was an interesting discussion on the proposed new townsite on the Moore farm, and the possibility of moving the Hall to the new townsite, at the last meeting of Garden Plain U.F.A. Local, reports J. W. Taylor, secretary. The hall was built in 1914, and has been the centre for community gatherings ever since.

Methods of disposing of potatoes, and communications between the Local and the Department of Telephones, regarding the securing of telephone service for the district, were discussed at a recent meeting of Seattle U.F.A. Local. C. McLaughlin was elected president and Mrs. J. E. Bunney secretary.

A program committee to serve for three months was elected at the annual meeting of Rainier U.F.A. Local, writes J. W. Eshom, the Local "scribe." J. B. Eshom is president, A. B. Vye vice-president and E. S. Jordon secretary. "The organization is advocating and looking forward to a 100 per cent sign-up for this district in the different co-ops," adds Mr. Eshom.

Owing to the construction of a new railway line and springing up of two small



towns on either side of the old Winona district, writes Wilfred Sutton, of Oxville "it was thought by the members that it would be best to form two new Locals—Paradise Valley and McLaughlin. Winona Local has therefore ceased to exist in name, but the membership will be transferred to the two new Locals."

As a result of their membership drive, just concluded, Turin U.F.A. Local increased their membership from 13 to 86. The teams were chosen by lot, and, writes Roy Handley, secretary, "while it was a competition, co-operation was in evidence throughout. We are now signed up 100 per cent. We hope to do quite a lot of business this year; we have already ordered a car of coal and a car of posts."

Reports given at Red Cross U.F.A. Local annual meeting showed a very successful year, writes M. J. Fulton, reporter for the Local. In an interesting debate, "Resolved that the new School Act will be a benefit to the Province," A. J. Fulton and Willard Love, supporting the negative, were declared winners over Alva Love and Harry Moss, on the affirmative. Harry Moss was re-elected president and Alva Love secretary.

"We hold meetings each alternate Friday evening, with a whist drive and dance afterwards," writes E. C. Rear, secretary of Welcome U.F.A. Local. "We are trying in this way to raise money to pay off the debt on the hall. With the help of the U.F.W.A., \$100 has been raised for this purpose this winter." Robert Birbeck was re-elected president at the annual meeting, and T. P. Remick is vice-president.

At the annual meeting of Irvine U.F.A. Local the following officers were elected: T. Maser, president; A. Roll, vice-president; E. Maser, H. Jacobson, J. Dunn, C. Tohm, A. Bechtold, directors; and J. E. von Schmidt, secretary. A vote of thanks was tendered to S. Wiedeman, who resigned after four years' service as secretary. During the year the Local handled 20,800 fence posts and a car of coal for the members.

At the annual meeting of Fort Vermilion U.F.A. Local, T. M. Chinoweth was elected president, A. R. Wiles vice-president and H. L. Partch secretary. "We had Premier Brownlee and his party here in August," writes Mr. Partch. "We drove them around the country with three cars, and in the evening we gave a dance with a good attendance. We had speeches from Premier Brownlee, D. M. Kennedy, M.P., Dr. Wallace and Mr. Imrie."

A membership contest held by Bulmer U.F.A. Local was won by Mrs. A. Jones, with 10 members; the second prize went to Ed. Anderson with 7 members; while J. Dalton secured 5 members, bringing the total to 25 paid-up members. A basket social held recently was a great success, and Chris Peterson was given three rousing cheers for the way he managed the floor and the sale of the baskets. Total receipts were \$98.65. Prizes were given for the best basket and for the highest price paid for a basket, by Miss Murger and G. Senni respectively.

"For the past two years," writes H. C. Bell, secretary of Fawcett U.F.A. Local, "this Local has been steadily growing stronger, thanks to the untiring efforts

## Local Membership Drive Before Spring Work Begins Urged by Executive

All Locals Also Asked to Take Action to Wipe Out Deficit

We print below a circular letter issued in behalf of the Executive of the U.F.A. to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals and Constituency and District Associations, urging them to carry out a membership drive before spring work begins.

We would request all Locals which are carrying out this recommendation to send in news of the progress of their drives, with a view to publication in this department of *The U.F.A.* during the next two or three issues.

The circular letter follows:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held on January 30th, it was decided to circularize all Locals of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Constituency and District Associations, and particularly to impress upon each Local, that due consideration be given at the earliest moment to the following matters:

It is not necessary to call your attention to the very valuable work done by our Association in the past, but it is well to remind you that there is much important work before us in the future in many fields, and especially in the co-operative movement, both in selling and buying. Among other things, a recent new development of great importance concerns the question of Fuel and Lubricating Oil at a reasonable price for farmer consumers. There is an urgent necessity, therefore, for greater support to the Farmer movement through our invaluable Association.

Owing to the curtailment of Directors' organization work, which has been decided upon as a matter of economy, and is in fact necessitated by the prevailing situation, a greater responsibility rests upon the Locals. The Executive therefore urges each Local to put on a drive for membership, before spring work begins, and to remit dues promptly to Central Office.

We would especially urge the importance of this matter as the time is approaching when in both the Provincial and Federal fields elections must be held, and it is of the utmost importance that the organization shall be brought to maximum strength in order that we may be able to throw our full weight into the special tasks which must be undertaken in these elections in the expression of our citizenship. It is of vital importance that we should be fully prepared when the time comes, whether this be in the immediate future or not.

We have just celebrated our Twenty-first Anniversary, and to mark this event the Executive asks all Locals to join together and wipe out the deficit on last year's operations. This could be done by getting up some form of entertainment and remitting the proceeds to Central Office, or by any means the Local deems advisable. The Executive hopes that a simultaneous effort will be made throughout the Province during the next month to attain this objective.

Constituency and District Associations are urged to render all possible assistance in this matter.

Yours fraternally,

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,  
Vice-President.

of some of our members who believe not only in a spring membership drive, but a membership drive all the year through. Our last meeting, held in the home of Elof Peterson, was so well attended that we were short of room, so we decided there and then to build a U. F. A. Hall. We handle Pool affairs through committees of the U. F. A. Local, which so far works perfectly satisfactorily with us."

At the last meeting of Morrin U.F.A. Local, writes N. V. Fearnough, secretary, committees were appointed to go into the following matters: (1) The buying of oil by carload lots; (2) the forma-

tion of a Junior Local; (3) the feasibility of the whole community widening their sleighs for next winter; (4) a library committee to look after the Morrin U.F.A. library, now established. It was also decided to order one carload of seed oats, one of Betalasses, and one of cedar posts. The U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Locals combined to put on a free social, entertainment and dance. "It is very satisfactory to report," adds Mr. Fearnough, "that we have 47 members paid up since January 1st (membership fee \$5). We confidently expect to increase our membership another 25 per cent at least, this year, not merely for the sake of having a large membership on our books, but because our Local intends



to give its membership *service*, and also because farmers are finding out that it *pays to join the U.F.A.*"

### New and Reorganized U.F.A. Locals

A. H. Sanders is secretary of a new U.F.A. Local at Cluny.

Paradise Valley U.F.A. Local was organized recently, in Alexandra constituency. Elmer Clay and H. E. Swayne are the officers.

Big Bend U.F.A. Local, newly organized in the Fawcett district, elected as officers Karl F. Muller and Lloyd D. Tyerman.

Myrosław U.F.A. Local near Inland, in the Vegreville district, was organized in December by J. S. Kubin. The officers are Harry Rurka and D. T. Goshko.

Theodore Walters, in charge of the organization meeting, was elected president of Valley View U.F.A. Local, near High Prairie, while R. Clough is secretary.

Sangudo U.F.A. Local was reorganized recently, following a visit from D. M. Kennedy, M.P., and H. Critchlow, Director for Peace River South. The officers elected are Alex. Kennedy and Geo. Merryweather.

Scott U.F.A. Local, in Ponoka constituency, was organized this winter with J. M. Berdine and Mrs. A. Golley as officers. It is a joint Local and, although in a small district hard hit by crop failure, has good hopes for success.

## Origin of Canadian Society of Equity and Early History

### First Secretary of Pioneer Farmers' Organization in Alberta Describes Beginnings of Movement

Charles Burnell, of North Edmonton, the first secretary of the Canadian Society of Equity, has written to call attention to one or two errors in the records of the early history of that Society, upon which references to the Society in an article in *The U.F.A.* of January 15th were based. He points out that most of the original members were Canadian, English or Scotch by birth.

Of the organization of the Canadian Society of Equity he writes:

In 1904, Alfred Hutchings, his brother T. G. Hutchings, and the writer were trustees of Poplar Lake School District No. 185 situated northeast of Edmonton. W. G. Spaulding (not Snauld) was secretary-treasurer. These, with neighboring farmers whom they invited, gained what information they could of farm organizations then in existence. W. J. Keen of Turnip Lake, an adjoining school district, brought information as to constitution, aims and objects of the American Society of Equity. Meetings were

held and the different organizations considered.

In February, 1905, the first Local of the Society of Equity in Canada was organized. I have before me the names of the charter members, sixteen in number. Seven of these, and possibly two or three others, were Canadian by birth, two were Scotch and four were English. As far as I know not one of them had ever been in Nebraska. Half of the number are still living.

#### Some Early Officers

Alfred Hutchings was elected president of this Local and the writer secretary. Other Locals were organized right away in the neighboring school districts. Harry Long, of Namao was first President of the Canadian branch of the Society, and W. J. Keen was the first Secretary and organizer. Mr. Keen sold his farm to take up this work and sacrificed a good deal in doing so. Later on R. C. Owens took up the work of organization and throughout the Province today there are

many who know something of the tremendous amount of hard work he put into it, very much more than any other one man. He was President of the Society for the term preceding the amalgamation.

Many others gave much time, energy and money, whose names deserve mention. A fair sized volume could be written descriptive of the work done, but I am aware that at this time space in your paper is required for reports of the Convention, etc., all of great interest to your readers. A large store of interesting information awaits the future historian of the U.F.A. In the meeting at Calgary on January 22nd and in the press my name was given as the *organizer* of the first Local. I disclaim that honor. As stated above, sixteen men formed that Local. If any one of them more than another could rightly be called the organizer it would be W. J. Keen.

CHAS. BURNELL

North Edmonton.

## The Untold Value of Our Wasted Natural Gas

ARTHUR J. CANTIN

Nothing would be more appropriate than a real conservation law be put into force on the day that the control of our natural resources is taken over by the Province. A law in which the following is included:

"The unreasonable waste of natural gas by act, omission, sufferance or insistence of the lessor, lessee or operator of any land containing oil or gas, or both, whether before or after the removal of gasoline from natural gas, is hereby declared to be opposed to the public interest and is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful. The blowing, release or escape of natural gas into the air shall be *prima facie* evidence of unreasonable waste."

This paragraph appeared in one of my recent articles, but I think it is well worth repeating until some definite action is taken. The conservation of our gas is also conservation of our oil. The oil producers today are wasting a means of lifting oil out of the ground at a later date, and depleting the field more rapidly than if conservation measures were in force.

Let us see who owns this wasted gas. Have the owners of those gas and oil leases any more right to destroy this very valuable asset than a timber berth owner has? I do not think so. If timber were destroyed indiscriminately and fire deliberately set to a timber berth we should put the offender into jail and keep him there. Timber is replaceable, if you have the time for the slow progress of nature, but gas, oil and coal are not. Once they are used or destroyed they are gone for ever. It has taken millions of years to create them, and it is impossible to replace them. As stated in a recent editorial of *The U.F.A.* private capital has created the very unsatisfactory situation in which our gas fields are today, and it will take a co-operative government to rectify this ruinous position by bringing without delay a real conservation law.

A prominent geologist of a neighboring state has this to say on conservation,

"WE WOULD LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STRESSING AS STRONGLY AS POSSIBLE THE VERY GREAT IMPORTANCE OF CONSERVING YOUR NATURAL GAS AND TO EXPRESS A HOPE THAT ALBERTA WILL VERY SOON SEE FIT TO PASS STRONG LAWS ALONG THIS LINE."

Alberta should have a power commission whose aim should be to use this gas and make this Province so attractive for industrialists that they would find it so much cheaper to manufacture in Alberta that they could not afford to go to any other Western Province.

We have the natural resources, and our natural gas and water power should play the most important part in the industrial development of Alberta.

As to the life of our gas field, it looks as if there were a certain amount of propaganda going on in this Province that the life of a gas field is about eight years. The experience in Alberta would indicate a life much longer than that. I tried to get official information about it but, like many other things in this country, it was not available. The Government paying no attention to this matter in the early years of our gas history, data for a few years only have very little value.

A man of thirty years' experience in gas and oil in the United States has this to say. I am not at liberty to divulge his name. He occupies the important position of Chief State Oil and Gas Inspector in one of the Western States.

"I believe from your letter that you cite the Turner Valley Gas field in the statement that you are wasting some 250,000,000 feet daily. This field should last for many years. While I have never examined this field personally, I have kept track of the development through geologists' reports and the petroleum journals and it is my opinion that this field will last at least 50 years. With PROPER CONSERVATION I would consider fifty years a very conservative estimate if the sand shows a rounded grain instead of angular grain."



## Locals Send Cheques to Assist in Wiping Out Deficit of Assn.

### Didsbury, Naco and Keystone Make Contributions

Three U. F. A. Locals—Didsbury, Naco and Keystone (at Youngstown) have forwarded cheques, each for \$10, to be applied towards wiping out the deficit incurred by the Association in 1929.

"The Local takes pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed cheque to help pay off the deficit on the past year's work," writes J. D. Thomas, secretary of Didsbury Local, who adds: "Our Local is away to a good start. We held our monthly meeting with a record attendance, which was encouraging, considering the state of the roads." E. Clarke is our president for 1930, and Bruce Parker, vice-president." This Local has arranged a membership drive to be conducted during February and March.

"Enclosed you will find the sum of \$10, being voluntary contribution from Nacv U.F.A. Local to be applied on last year's deficit of Central Office," says a letter from George B. Smith, secretary of the Local.

A. W. Boyd, secretary of Keystone Local, writes that their contribution is "to go to make up deficit in general funds." P. W. Taylor is president of this Local.

## Correspondence

### CONTROL OF PRODUCTION.

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

May I, through your columns, say how much I appreciated the Alberta Wheat Pool broadcast by L. D. Nesbitt, on January 15th, last.

In his talk, he said, "If wheat producers all over the world continually go in for expanding acreages, they are certainly going to over-produce."

There undoubtedly seems something

in this, for President Wood, in his annual address at the U. F. A. Convention, said: "If we are going to deal intelligently with prices, we will be forced to deal just as intelligently with the regulation of production, and to my mind what we have already accomplished is very simple in comparison with the work there is yet to be done."

Personally, I must say I am very interested in this subject, and I feel that if we could persuade Mr. Wood to write us an article in *The U.F.A.* which would help us to solve this problem, which to so many of us seems impossible through the agency of the voluntary contract pool system, I am sure many of our Pool members would be very interested and that it would then enable us to study more intelligently this all-important question of "100 per cent control," on which we are so divided in our opinions.

THOMAS PRATT.

Cereal, Alberta.

### THE BOILER ROOM

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

At the recent Convention held by the United Farmers and United Farm Women of Alberta at Calgary, one was privileged to observe amongst much speaking and many inventions some prominent high spots. One that loomed high to the mind of a new delegate was the fact that the Convention was held in one of the large centrally located churches in the City. The delegates and those accompanying them numbered over five hundred men and women. The attendance during the four days in both the men's and the women's sections taxed the capacity of the place. The delegates were all sober, earnest and determined, their respective view points notwithstanding. They were told at the outset by the Vice-President that if any delegate had to smoke he or she could probably do so in the boiler room, and it was to the great joy and comfort of the many delegates and visitor who did not have to smoke that none among the great throng that attended the sessions during the four days were seen smoking.

This reminds one who has travelled

considerable distances in the United States and visited many places between the Canadian boundary and Mexico and from the seaside resorts on the Pacific to those on the Atlantic that the much heralded drinking in the United States can be found only by visiting the boiler room. This traffic is now generally confined only to dark and hidden places. The American people are maintaining a blockade against the liquor traffic of many nations of the world and will keep it in the boiler room and eventually smother it there.

PETER LUND

Lethbridge, Alta.

### LIQUOR EXPORTATIONS

Nampa, P.O., Alta.

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

In a recent issue of *The U.F.A.* I noticed several resolutions from Locals of the U.F.A. in the southern part of the Province, requesting the Federal Government to take steps to prohibit the importation of liquor into the U.S.A. Might one not ask just why the said Locals are so very interested in the affairs of our neighbours to the south? Having passed legislation in the form of the 18th Amendment that is making them the laughing stock of the world, I really think it is up to them to enforce it (an impossibility incidentally) without the help of Canadians who have, or should have, plenty of interests at home to look after, without boosting for the Yankee bootlegger.

H. C. A. BELL.

## An Invitation

Members of the U.F.A., who have occasion to visit Calgary, are cordially invited to attend the meetings of the Calgary U.F.A. Local.

The next two meetings of the Local will be held in the Loughheed Building on February 27th and March 13th.

About 76,045 square miles of forest land in Canada has been set aside in reserves for parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

the U.F.A. Central Board and the Annual Convention, upon the subject of centralized co-operative buying.

The development of consumer co-operation and some other reforms are imperative if the improvement in the economic status of agriculture, for which the marketing co-operatives have been established, is not to be considerably retarded. It was inevitable that the development of the producer co-operatives should precede any great forward step in consumer co-operation. Consumer co-operation in a Province of somewhat sparse population, presents difficulties. But we believe that these difficulties can largely be overcome by the building up of a strong, efficiently conducted co-operative wholesale.

\* \* \*

### FUEL AND LUBRICATING OILS

Tentative plans for the creation of an oil co-operative to supply fuel and lubricating oils, were briefly outlined at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. We hope to be in a position to announce the completion of these plans at an early date, probably in our next issue. In the meantime we would urge any U.F.A. Local which may have been approached by private oil in-

terests, with offers to supply oils upon special terms, to refrain from entering into any kind of agreement.

\* \* \*

### BRITISH MILLERS AND CANADIAN WHEAT

These reports of a spontaneous outburst of popular indignation in Great Britain and the continent against the Wheat Pool because it is holding up the price of wheat and thereby increasing the price of the people's bread are to be taken with more than the usual allowance of salt. There indeed appears to be something in the nature of a boycott, but it is directed not only against the Wheat Pool but against all owners and holders of Canadian wheat; and it has not proceeded from the aroused indignation of the public but has been carefully organized by the milling trust.—*Manitoba Free Press.*

\* \* \*

### A CONTEST FOR JUNIORS.

*The U.F.A.* offers a prize of \$5 for the best definition, by a member of the Junior U.F.A., of "The Aims and Objects of the United Farmers of Alberta," a second prize of \$3, and a third of \$2 for other good definitions. The definition should not exceed 150 words.



# Convention Deals With Amendments to Constitution —Re-election of President and Vice-President

**Vote of Confidence in Chairman and Board of Wheat Pool—Convention Asks that Parliament and Not Premier be Responsible for Dissolution—Discusses Many Problems of Agriculture and Citizenship**

The general report of the proceedings of the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. is continued herewith from our last issue:

A number of amendments to the constitution of the association, which are detailed elsewhere, were adopted at the sessions of the Convention held on Tuesday and Wednesday morning. As previously reported, an amendment which would have had the effect of raising the amount of fees received by Central Office was lost.

## From January 1st to December 31st

The Convention decided an issue which has been the cause of much discussion for some years past, by an amendment which provides that the membership fee whenever paid shall cover the current calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st. The subject was debated at length, H. G. Young and others opposing the change on the ground that it would not prove in the best interests of the organization, and contending that the plan which has been followed during the past few years had been more satisfactory. It was urged that difficulty would be experienced in inducing members to enroll near the end of the year if their dues covered only the current calendar year.

J. K. Sutherland thought the change highly desirable. Membership was secured most effectively by concerted effort on the part of the Locals, at a definite set season. If when this effort were made, say in the early part of the year, the canvasser found members who had "paid up to April, or say July," and were unprepared to renew their payments during the drive for membership, the value of a special drive would, in part, be lost. The adoption of the authorization forms on the Wheat and other Pools made the change imperative, as otherwise those who did not use these forms would be on a favored basis.

J. A. Johanson strongly favored the change. "Any other organization I know anything about has an initiation fee as well as dues, and if you do not keep up the payment of your dues—you're out!" he said.

Various delegates pointed out that under the old plan which provided that a member's dues covered 12 months from the date on which they were paid, and also allowed three months' grace after the time when they became due before a member ceased to be in good standing, it was possible for those who wished to take advantage of this period of grace every year, to be in good standing for five years continuously, while paying dues for only three years.

## Measures of Economy.

Amendments were carried to eliminate the provisions that the Executive should meet at least once in three months, and the Board once in six months. It was explained by Mr. Scholfield that these amendments were designed to save expense, in view of prevailing financial conditions.

A proposal to make the basis of representation at the Annual Convention one delegate for every ten members of a Local or major fraction thereof was defeated.

## Confidence in H. W. Wood.

A resolution originating in Claresholm Provincial C. A., expressing confidence in President Wood's and his co-directors' handling of Wheat Pool matters, was adopted with much enthusiasm, on motion of H. J. Flock, of Raley U.F.A. Local. The resolution, which, it was pointed out, was endorsed unanimously by 300 people at the Claresholm Convention, read in its original form as follows:

Whereas, there has been considerable criticism through the press of H. W. Wood's system of conducting the Wheat Pool business by Aaron Sapiro, and

Whereas, the Wheat Pool is functioning very satisfactorily at present;

Therefore be it resolved, that we do express our confidence in President Wood's ability to conduct the Pool's business in the future.

It was on the motion of H. E. Spencer, M.P., who pointed out that the responsibility for the conduct of the Pool was borne by the whole Board of which Mr. Wood is chairman, and that he would not wish to be considered solely responsible, that the words "and his co-directors," were inserted by way of amendment.

## C. Axelson Expresses Opposition

Carl Axelson declared that he wished to be "free to differ" with the mover of the resolution, and in a very lengthy statement which was incompletely heard from the press table, (as the speaker turned away from the platform to face the delegates in the auditorium), he elaborated his reasons for opposition. He cited statements which he said had been made by President Wood at the last Convention, in opposition to the speaker's proposal that the personnel of the Canada Grain Commission should be nominated solely by the Pools. Mr. Wood, said Mr. Axelson, had then asked, if the grain trade were legislated out of existence, who would indemnify it? and had declared that the Pool was not out to destroy the grain trade. "If you establish a pool by 100 per cent voluntary action, who

will indemnify it?" asked Mr. Axelson. The speaker took exception to a press interview in which President Wood, replying to certain statements made by Mr. Sapiro regarding Wheat Pool history, had impugned Mr. Sapiro's veracity. "I could tell you a lot of inside information that has leaked out just this very noon, but it is not due to come out yet," Mr. Axelson concluded.

P. E. Birtwistle, of Bray Lake Local, supported Mr. Axelson, saying that anyone who did so was up against a "hard time" but that those who brought in the resolution were thereby inviting criticism. If the functioning of the Pool depended upon Mr. Wood he would have little faith in its success.

## The Right and Wrong Way

Explaining that he was a Wheat Pool delegate who had kept in close touch with the workings of the Pool, J. Freyer of Bonnie Brier U.F.A., strongly supported the resolution. As to "legislating the grain trade out of existence," the U.F.A. had always stood for the principle of equity, and if the elevator companies were deprived of their business by legislation, they would have a legitimate claim for compensation, as Mr. Wood had suggested. On the other hand, if the Pool by the voluntary action of the farmers themselves who became members of the Pool, took the companies' business away from them in the ordinary course of business, this was a fair procedure, for the farmers were entitled to market their grain in their own way.

Another delegate thought the resolution should not have been sent to the U.F.A. Convention, as it was a Wheat Pool matter and Mr. Wood had certainly received the Pool's full endorsement, while another remarked that in view of the nature of some statements which had been made, all the Convention could do would be to "vote down a series of innuendoes."

## Concrete Facts Called For

"Insinuations of the character of Mr. Axelson's are unjustifiable," declared E  
(Continued on page 42)

## AMENDMENTS OF U.F.A. CONSTITUTION

Section 10, sub-section 5, was amended by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by striking out the old clause and substituting the following: "The membership fee on whatever date paid covers the current year from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December."

Section 10, clause 6, was amended by deleting all words in the section except the following: "A member three months in arrears shall stand suspended without action of the Local."

Constitution was amended to provide that "Federal and Provincial Consistency Associations be each allowed one delegate to the U.F.A. Annual Convention."

Section 6, clause 3, subsection F, was amended by adding the following words: "provided always that the Director shall be a bona fide resident of the district represented."

Section 6a, clause 1, was amended by adding the following words: "always providing that every officer shall hold office until the close of the Convention next following his election, and further, that every new officer shall have the privilege of the floor in the Convention at which he is elected."

Section 8, subsection 2, was amended by striking out the words "and at least every three months."

Section 7, subsection 5 was amended by striking out the words "and not less than once in six months."



# Provincial Treasurer in Budget Speech Estimates Surplus of \$73,741 in Fiscal Year 1930-31

Surplus for Year Which Closed March 31st Last \$1,817,871.28—Treasurer Reviews Financial, Agricultural and Industrial Position of Alberta—Final Disposition of Railways and Agreement for Transfer of Resources Outstanding Events of Fiscal Year

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, Feb. 11.—Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his fifth budget speech in the Legislature this afternoon, showing an estimated surplus for the fiscal year ending March 31 next of \$73,741 on combined general and telephone accounts.

In the course of his speech Mr. Reid alluded to the two outstanding events of the fiscal year—the transfer of the northern railways to their new owners, the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and the conclusion of the agreement with the Dominion Government for the transfer of the natural resources of Alberta to the Province.

The widespread public approval of the terms of sale of the railways, he said, had not been lessened by the lapse of time, as there was today a clearer realization of the manner in which "this huge and ever-growing burden was influencing and hindering legitimate development in other fields of Provincial activity." It was clear that had the responsibility remained with the Government the development of the Peace River territory would have been retarded as a result of the inability of the Province to provide in an adequate way for the capital expenditures necessary for this purpose. Many of the difficulties in the way of a Pacific coast outlet had also been removed by the fact that the Government no longer owned the lines.

Referring to the resources agreement, Mr. Reid said that "while many of our people may have been impatient at the lack of finality in the negotiations in times past, it has again been demonstrated that 'he travels furthest who hastens slowly'."

### Value of Provincial Control

It was too early to say what the resources would mean to the Province economically, and in the first year it was unlikely that much profit would accrue through their administration, but as mineral development proceeded, the mount should become considerable. Great advantage would come to the Province through the broadening of the basis from which revenue could be raised, "with the attendant possibility of a more equitable distributing of the burden of government."

"There is, too," he went on, "another advantage that comes as the result of Provincial control. That is the distribution of settlement in areas where roads, bridges and other public services are already established or in the line of establishment. In the past there was no effective co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments to co-ordinate settlement with public service. Settlers were allowed or encouraged to take up land sometimes hundreds of miles from railways. Now the control will be under one body. The Government will now be enabled to work out a policy that will make settlement and the required public service proceed together. This will lessen the cost of government in the new districts and

## ALBERTA'S BUDGET IN BRIEF

Surplus in income account for 12 months ending March 31, 1929, on general revenue \$1,578,823.09, and on telephones \$239,048.19, total surplus \$1,817,871.28.

Estimated surplus on income account for year ending March 31, 1931, of \$46,350.00 on general revenue and \$27,391.00 on telephones, total \$73,741.00.

Estimated revenue on income account for fiscal year is \$17,107,686.76, and expenditure \$17,061,336.76, while telephone department shows estimated revenue of \$4,045,040.00 and expenditure of \$4,017,649.00.

Estimated requirements on capital account for public works and other purposes \$6,790,564.82, and for telephones \$1,975,000.00. This is on general account about average of past three years.

Net bonded debt, March 31, 1929, was \$92,774,157.23, an increase of \$5,032,225.94 as compared with March 31, 1928. Increase was due principally to expenditure on construction of roads, bridges, ferries and railways.

No changes in taxation proposed.

decrease the discomforts and dangers usually associated with pioneering."

Other problems of lesser importance inherited by the Government had been settled, but in the future as in the past the sympathetic co-operation of all classes of the community would be necessary, and services must not be demanded without a full appreciation of their cost in taxes. On the other hand, the abolition of certain taxes should not be mooted without realization of the fact that such recessions demand curtailment

of public service. "Adequate sources of revenue are the props of complete public service. Take one of them away, and something will have to go with it," said the Treasurer.

### Economic Reactions

Mr. Reid declared that if the forces making for ebb and flow of industrial and speculative currents were interfered with, other channels would be sought. The recent collapse of the stock market tended to improve bond prices. The stopping of credit for industrial expansion slowed up business.

"We see the inevitable consequences of unsound speculative activity being reenacted today as they have been many times in the past in well defined cycles," he said. "The economic factor, however, that most affects Western business is the production and sale of grain and livestock, and the money returns they bring to the farmer. Commerce and industry in turn are dependent on the prosperity of the farmer, as are all other lines of activity in countries where Agriculture is the main source of wealth."

### Value of Agricultural Production

Reviewing agricultural conditions of the past year, Mr. Reid pointed out that while the season opened with considerable promise, the usual supply of rain was not forthcoming, and the crop in consequence matured earlier than usual, with low yields in some parts of the Province, although in a few the yield was normal or above the average. On the whole the grade was high, and grain was harvested at less cost. These factors offset to some extent the poor yield as compared with recent years. Marketing had been slow, and this had affected business conditions temporarily, while Government finances would not escape

(Continued from page 40)



Hon. R. G. REID



## Comments and Gossip From the Capital

**Two Able Party Leaders Retire—The Decay of the Party System—The Secret of the Strength of the U.F.A., and the Significance of the Group on the Labor Benches.**



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY,  
The U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

To those elders in our midst who were nurtured in the great traditions of the 19th century, whose political heroes were Gladstone or Disraeli, Macdonald or Laurier, there must be something sad about the trend of events seen these days from the galleries of the Alberta Legislature. If unreconciled to change and still living in hope that the great political parties of yesterday will revive, there will be an element of bitterness, too, in their reflections. Many remarks are passed in the corridors and about town at the dispirited condition of the two groups of legislators who represent the great traditions in this the farthest north-west of the Parliaments of the Empire.

Barely has the new leader of the Conservative quartette made his first speech in the Assembly as such, when the leader of the other traditional group, in his first address of the session, declares that he too makes his living by the profession of law; that to serve this jealous mistress he needs more time and therefore must resign his position as leader of the Liberal party.

What significance, it is asked, lies behind these resignations? No one questions the good faith of these eminent lawyers, Messrs. McGillivray and Shaw, when they claim that their personal affairs prevent them from serving the old parties as they would desire; but men will sacrifice a great deal for ultimate success, and this fact gives point to the suggestion one hears that these two ambitious men have lost all hope of leading their respective parties to victory. There is nothing so tragic as the death of hope.

\* \* \*

Regretful as one may well be at the disappointment suffered by good and able men, that feeling quickly passes on taking the wider view. The ambitions of many a leader have been frustrated because he failed to adjust himself to the times. What use, for instance, is the continuance of the mock verbal warfare of generations past? The people of Alberta have asked that question and answered it. They answered it emphatically in 1921 and gave it additional emphasis in 1926; and party leaders can see as plainly as other people what the answer will be the next time. Everywhere one goes satisfaction is expressed at the achievements of the present administration in Alberta. Thinking men and women, who have stood quite apart from the struggle of the organized farmers through the years, have come to believe in the sincerity and admire the ability and efficiency of the elected leaders of that movement. It is admitted on all sides that never since the United Farmers swept the polls in 1921 has the stock of this Government stood so high as at this moment.

Someone said the other day that the trouble with politicians who inherit the old traditions is that they have been steeped in the idea that the success of one group in society must be won by the defeat of another. The idea has become ingrained. We have in them the spectacle of men who at heart admire honesty,

integrity and efficiency, yet fail to recognize it in another, who, according to their tradition is an opponent; and who actually feel that the game is not worth playing because they cannot prove him to be a cheat, a rogue or a fool.

Can it be that we suffer from delusion in believing that the hopes and prayers of the optimists of the race are being fulfilled? Around the dinner table, in the hotel rotunda, in lobby and corridor at the Capital buildings are men who, while possessing a rich sense of humor and not taking themselves too seriously, are to be found discussing earnestly, not how to keep themselves in power, but how to formulate policies, make laws and do work that will brighten the lives of the people and shape destiny to higher ends. It gives one courage.

\* \* \*

What is the secret of all this? Is it that the farms of Alberta have attracted from other parts of the world a distinct type of men:

"Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking."

There may be something in that idea. It might be successfully contended that the process of selection has brought here some of the world's best; and it might be properly held that this great new country is too big for the petty and the mean; but the secret of the difference between the attitude of the Farmer representatives in the Alberta Legislature and that of politicians of times past is that they have behind them a great body of people who have taken out of their hands the task of managing the primary political machinery. In every member's constituency are a score or two or three score local units which gather frequently with more or less regularity and keep alive the social, economic and political consciousness of the farm movement. The member knows this and knows that so long as he serves them well and is true to their principles they will relieve him of any necessity for intrigue with his fellow legislators to retain power.

\* \* \*

The decay of the old parties is not only remarkable as considered over against the solidity and strength of the Government side of the Assembly, but is in striking contrast to the condition of the group that is interposed between them on the left side of the Speaker. Each time as speech is given from the Labor benches the Assembly is brought to realize that here are men with a purpose, who really represent something, who give definite expression to the needs and aspirations of certain clearly defined elements in the population of Alberta. Their speech is not wasted in futilities. They reason clearly. They collect data carefully. They are a fighting force. They plan their attacks. Everything they do relates itself to very definite objectives. They have a social philosophy. They do not spare criticism, even of the Government, though their general attitude is friendly. They even avow their in-

tention to be the social mentors of the Farmer group opposite. They are never fully satisfied with what has been accomplished or attempted; but they recognize good faith and sincerity and patiently and persistently urge their claims and propagate their philosophy.

Though only six in number these men have not succumbed to despair at the sight of the forty-three farmers who sit opposite. They recognize the workings of certain economic and social laws. Moreover, there is a note of confidence if not of triumph in their speech. They may be few, like the Liberal and the Conservatives, but they refer frequently to world affairs, and particularly to political events and tendencies in Britain. Their compatriots in other parts of the world are no longer confined to the soap-box for their rostrum. They sit on the front benches of Parliaments. They preside at international parleys. They sway the destinies of nations. They shape the future of the race. Little wonder that these men who carry the banner of Labor in Alberta carry on in confidence!

It is the opinion of the writer of this page that in the political laboratory of Alberta, formulae are being discovered, experiments conducted, processes evolved and results achieved that mean much for the life of Canada and for the whole human race.

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### Mouth Health Campaign

By the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council,  
Under the Auspices of the  
Minister of Health

Into every school in the Province within the next sixty days will go a missionary of health in the person of a member of the dental profession. The mouth of every child attending school will be inspected and the parents informed of what should be done to insure the health of their child. The campaign begins February 17th.

The campaign to educate the school children and adults of the Province in the proper methods of mouth cleanliness is being conducted by the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council with the approval and support of the Department of Public Health and the Department of Education. The Alberta Dental Society are giving it active co-operation, even to the extent that every member of the dental profession in the Province will give at least two days of his time without charge to carry it through successfully.

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With a water-power development of 554 horse-power per 1,000 of population, Canada stands well to the fore in respect to availability and utilization of hydro-power resources. The enormous water-power reserves still untouched form a substantial foundation for the progressive exploitation and development of other natural resources, especially if properly co-ordinated with the development and utilization of the well known fuel resources of the Dominion.



# Fourth Session of Sixth Alberta Legislature Opens—Resources Agreement Submitted to Assembly

Position of Government "Ace High" as Notable Session Begins—Keen Interest in Power Development—Speech from Throne Adopted Without Division—Record of First Ten Days of Session

## STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

### Session Opens with Pomp and Pageantry

Legislative Program Promises to Be  
Notable One

#### THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Jan. 30.—The pageantry of the opening of the Legislature of Alberta is over for another year. The marble staircase and balconies, and red-carpeted chamber have heard again the strains of "God Save the King." The sergeant-at-arms has doffed his cockade before the Speaker's chair and announced in militant tones "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor." Men of the bench and the bar, the church and the college, the factory and the farm, from store and office and warehouse, together with their wives and lady friends, femininity greatly preponderating, have stood in respectful silence while the representative of the King, seated on the throne-like chair of the Speaker, has read his speech reviewing the affairs of the Province since the Assembly was prorogued last year. The Lieutenant-Governor has left the chamber after expressing his confidence that the elected representatives of the people will faithfully discharge their duties and responsibilities in the best interests of the general welfare and progress of the Province. The work of making laws for this new and rapidly developing Province has again begun.

It fell to the lot of the Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, to introduce the first business of the session, by formally moving, seconded by Attorney General J. F. Lymburn, the first reading of a bill "To Amend the Public Vehicles Act 1927." Speaker George N. Johnston and Robert Anderson, Clerk of the Assembly, declared in turn that the bill was now read the first time. Premier J. E. Brownlee followed by moving a resolution that the Speech from the Throne "be taken into consideration tomorrow, Friday." Resolutions were also introduced by the Premier and passed with respect to the printing of the Votes and Proceedings of the Assembly, and the appointing of standing committees; after which he moved the adjournment of the Assembly till Friday afternoon. The strains of "There's a Long, Long Trail" played by the military band filled the halls as the assemblage of notables passed out into the corridors.

Afterwards in the corridors it was remarked that the Chamber had been crowded to capacity. The wives of the ministers were kept busy for over an hour serving tea in the adjoining committee rooms. It is very evident that the citizens are proud of this Government. One of the members of the Legislature said with some amusement that for the first session or two after the political up-

heaval of 1921 crowds came out of curiosity. They wanted to see what these farmers who had swept out the old Government looked like. Then for several years, he said, the crowd had dwindled till there were many vacant seats at the opening ceremony. This year accommodation was again taxed to the full. Citizens are glad to be associated with success.

#### GOVERNMENT "ACE HIGH"

It seems to be agreed around the corridors that the session now begun will be a notable one. Premier Brownlee and his colleagues are undoubtedly "ace high." The impending transfer of the natural resources, with the great possibilities which are involved, has captured the imagination. There is great interest in the subject of power development. With the finances of the Province in sound condition and many old problems out of the way, it is felt that a period of construction is before the people of the Province in which the Legislature now in session will have a great part. The revision of the educational system, the extension of public health services, the promotion of agricultural interests, especially in the field of co-operation; these and many other matters of vital interest to the people will keep our law makers busy for the greater part of the next two months.

### Debate Is Opened on Speech From Throne

Sanders and MacLachlan Mover and  
Seconder of Address—Review Con-  
ditions in Province

#### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Jan. 31.—Following the ceremonials of the opening day, the Legislature swung gently into its work on Friday afternoon with the formal introduction of many bills for first reading, none of which were of unusual character with the exception of that introduced by the Premier for an act covering the transfer of Natural Resources. Any reference to this subject elicits some manifestation of approval these days. The recent action of the Alberta Government in arresting leading stock brokers, an action which led the way to proceedings against brokerage firms in other Provinces, is another topic of great interest; so that there was a tense moment when L. A. Giroux, Lib., asked the Attorney General if at the time of the arrest of Solloway and Mills any books or documents had been seized. Mr. Lymburn replied in the negative and again said "No" when pressed as to whether that had subsequently been done.

#### INTEREST FOCUSED ON OPENING SPEECHES

The interest of the afternoon focussed upon the speeches of A. L. Sanders, U.F.A. member for Stettler, and George MacLachlan, U.F.A. member for Pembina, who respectively moved and seconded the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Sanders prefaced his remarks with allusions to the loyalty of the people of the Empire to the person of the King, whose restoration to health after a long and serious illness was a cause for great rejoicing. He alluded in words of real tribute to the death during the year of the late Hon. R. G. Brett, former Lieutenant-Governor. He then spoke of the naval conference now sitting in London and of the recent visit of Premier Ramsay MacDonald to President Hoover and took these events to be an augury of "a stronger feeling of brotherhood between the nations."

Following a brief word of respect to A. A. McGillivray, late leader of the Conservative group, and of congratulation to D. M. Duggan, the newly appointed leader, Mr. Sanders availed himself of the time honored practice on such occasions to tell the Legislature and the world at large of the achievements of the people of the constituency of Stettler. In recent years farmers in that area had won grand championships in wheat, oats and field peas at the Chicago Hay and Grain Show in competition with the world. This year for the first time in the twenty years he had lived in the constituency there had not been sufficient moisture for the crop. Mr. Sanders then proceeded to deal with crop conditions throughout the Province and gave figures which showed that while the crop yield had been much less in 1929 than in the previous year the quality had been much higher. The following table given by Mr. Sanders sets forth the difference as compiled for the period August 16th to December 30th in each year.

	1929	1928
	Cars	Cars
No. 1 Hard.....	2,551	1
No. 1 Northern.....	33,435	3,522
No. 2 Northern.....	34,667	30,587
No. 3 Northern.....	11,169	46,787
No. 4 Northern.....	1,553	44,384
No. 5 Northern.....	362	38,921
No. 6 Northern.....	160	36,098

The speaker went on to pay tribute to the achievement of J. B. Smith, of Wolf Creek, in winning the coveted Grand Championship in wheat at the Chicago International; also that of Mrs. Nels Linden, of Wetaskiwin, in securing the championship in oats at the Toronto Royal; and made mention of the fact that 97 out of the 118 prizes in grain at the Chicago Hay and Grain Show had been captured by exhibitors from Western Canada; also that the Province of Alberta has sent seven carloads of live stock to



the Toronto Royal out of which every animal had taken a prize.

The weed menace next received Mr. Sanders' attention. He was pleased to note that travelling seed cleaners had been constructed by the Department of Agriculture; and that a policy had been worked out whereby reliable organizations of farmers could purchase such machines; also that the Department would undertake during the coming season to clean grain by these travelling cleaners at a cost of five cents per bushel. He hoped that the policy would be expanded and facilities extended for handling good commercial grain and thus make it possible for farmers to secure a reliable quality of seed at a reasonable price.

He commended the Wheat Pool, the Department of Agriculture, the Junior U.F.A. and the Provincial Seed Board for their effort to encourage the production of pure seed by means of the competition in field crops which they are this year jointly conducting.

Mr. Sanders complimented the Government of Alberta on securing such favorable terms for the transfer of the Natural Resources. He gave figures showing the progress made to date in road building and expressed the opinion that Alberta would soon have a network of roads second to none in any Province of the Dominion.

Commending the Government on giving assistance to the development of public parks and playgrounds; also the Minister of Health in doing so much to improve the health of the people of the

rural districts, the mover of the reply brought his excellent speech to a close in these words: "I hold the opinion and I am happy to express it, that the affairs of this Province are being well managed today; and I am convinced that the people will continue to place their confidence in this Government to initiate and execute fresh schemes at seasonable times and in an effective manner. I think I carry the people of the Province with me when I say that no Province is in a better position to take occasion by the hand and to make the bounds of its prosperity wider yet."

#### GEO. MacLACHLAN REVIEWS PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MacLachlan joined with Mr. Sanders in expressing regret at the death of the Hon. R. G. Brett and the retirement from the leadership of the Conservative party of A. A. McGillivray. He hailed the new spirit which is coming over world affairs as evidenced by the reception of Premier Ramsay Macdonald in the United States and the attention being given to the Naval Parley in London. He was of the opinion that Ramsay Macdonald was blazing a trail to a new system of co-operation in international affairs. In this connection he took occasion to remark that the newly elected leader of the Conservatives of Alberta was one who was invariably fair in his criticism of Government policies and constructive in his suggestions and had at the last session avowed his conviction that party politics was not applicable to

Provincial affairs. Mr. MacLachlan wondered if his election to the leadership of the Conservative party of the Province was an unconscious acceptance of the policy first advocated by the United Farmers, a policy of willingness to co-operate with any body of citizens who were sincerely desirous of advancing the interests of all the people. Perhaps it marked the beginning of a new era, a new system of government which would spread throughout the Dominion from this Province. The Farmers had been ridiculed for advancing these ideas in years past; so had Ramsay Macdonald for advocating the very theories for which he is now applauded.

Mr. MacLachlan at this point expressed his pleasure at being able to paint a different picture of crop conditions in the Pembina riding from those which had obtained in the central parts of the Province. While the season had been dry the rain had come at an opportune time and a crop of average quantity but much above the average in quality had been reaped. The resultant influx of new settlers had been considerable.

The speaker then dealt at some length and in terms of glowing praise with the policy and achievements of the Department of Health.

#### FAVORS FREE HOMESTEAD POLICY

The chamber throbbed with the drumming of desks in approval as the member commended the Premier for the able

## Program of Session Outlined in Speech From the Throne

The Speech from the Throne, in which the main outlines of the work of the Government's program for the session are given, opens with an appreciative allusion to the late Dr. Brett, former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, a pioneer of the West and distinguished public servant "whose kindly personality and charm of manner won for him general esteem and endeared him to all our people;" and refers to various events of the year—the visit of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Amery, and the Convention of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce.

"While the crops in a substantial part of the Province were below normal," the speech continues, "and in some parts bad, it is fitting to recall that these adverse conditions were not general and the average quality of the grain produced was high. It is indeed a source of gratification that Southern Alberta has practically recovered from the adverse conditions of a few years ago, while good crop yields were obtained in the northern and newer districts."

Reference is made to the "temporary recession in business and industry throughout the Dominion" which has resulted in greater unemployment than for some years past, and it is indicated that the Federal Government has been urged to contribute to the cost of relief, in view of the fact that the problem had arisen from causes not merely Provincial but national.

Gratification is expressed that renewed interest had been manifest in the dairy and livestock branches of the agricultural industry, and that high awards in grain and livestock had been won by Alberta exhibitors at Toronto and Chicago. It is estimated that legislation will be introduced to "promote and encourage a higher standardization of livestock and

livestock products"; that the Assembly will be asked to consider the adoption of better facilities for cleaning seed grain, and that continued encouragement is being given to efforts to meet the weed menace.

The year's activity in the development of mineral resources of the Province, including oil; the investigations by the Research Council into the possibilities of tar sands; prospects of increased activity in developing salt deposits; are among other matters mentioned in the opening paragraphs, and it is intimated that the Coal Mines Act will be brought under revision.

#### TRANSFER OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The speech alludes to the completion of the sale of the Provincial railways, and to the fact that extensions are contemplated and to the agreement for the transfer of the Natural Resources which is to be submitted for approval by the Assembly; and it is stated that legislation to provide the necessary departmental and administrative facilities will be submitted.

Larger expenditure on main highways for maintenance and construction purposes is anticipated, in a paragraph dealing with the excellent progress made in the past year, and it is stated that the policy of increased grants to municipalities for secondary and district highways has met with a favorable response.

The opening of the new Normal School at Edmonton last year is referred to, and it is also intimated that recommendations for the "consolidation and revision of the school law" will be made.

The introduction of Old Age Pensions; advances made in the betterment of public health, notably in the work of the

travelling clinics; recent development of plans to provide facilities for public recreation and resort and plans for the future in this direction and in town planning are among other matters dealt with; while it is stated that the Telephone system, which has made satisfactory progress in spite of a slight falling off in revenue owing to adverse crop conditions, will show a surplus.

#### EXPERT INVESTIGATION INTO POWER PROBLEMS

"Having in mind the steadily increasing demand for power throughout the Province," it is stated, "my Government has continued the investigation reported to the Assembly at its last session. Outstanding technical advisers on both hydro and steam development were consulted during the year and a prominent firm of consulting engineers has been retained to complete the survey and assemble all information with respect to our power resources and problems in order that with the greater jurisdiction that will result from the transfer to the Province of its natural resources the Government may determine policies of administration and development calculated to best serve the interests of our people."

In the preparation of the estimates for the year, it is stated, due regard has been paid to the "need for continued economy with respect to the public service and public works. The sharp fluctuations in economic conditions which have prevailed in Alberta and elsewhere during the past decade indicate that it is essential for sound financing that in formulating fiscal proposals regard should be had to the average economic levels prevailing over a period of several years as well as the immediate apparent income and expenditure of the year for which estimates are made."



## MOVES ADDRESS IN REPLY.



A. L. SANDERS, M.L.A.

manner in which he had conducted the negotiations for the return of the Natural Resources and his eminent success. Mr. MacLachlan declared himself in favor of reserving for the Province a number of sections in each township and throwing the rest open for free homesteads. He thought if too many were not reserved that to have some available for some years for pasture would compensate somewhat for the loss of taxes and these could be sold later for the benefit of the district. He deprecated an indiscriminate throwing open of large areas at one time with the resultant extension of settlement beyond railway and road facilities and consequent expense in creating public services, maintaining schools, etc.

Mr. MacLachlan spoke briefly of secondary highways. He thought that arrangements ought to be made to place part of the costs on villages and towns reached by such highways instead of all of the fifty per cent of the cost being borne by the rural municipality. To enable poorer districts to have secondary roads and at the same time leave them some money to develop their side roads he would have the ratio changed to sixty per cent by the Government and forty per cent by the municipality.

The member made brief allusion to the sale of the Northern railways some of which served his constituency. He hoped that there would be a continuance of the policy of building branch lines, especially in view of the large increase in settlement now taking place. He also spoke a word for the extension of rural telephones into isolated districts. He was of the opinion that in view of the surplus in operations it might be worth while to waive sound business considerations in view of humanitarian principles in some of these instances. Mr. MacLachlan concluded this part of his address by congratulating the Provincial Treasurer upon having achieved a surplus in the budget for the fourth year in succession.

## FAVORS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF POWER

Mr. MacLachlan declared himself in favor of Government ownership of electric power whether generated by hydro or steam; but he took occasion to warn against building up in the minds of the people in remote parts of the Province of expectations of an extension of electric light and power services which could not in the nature of things be undertaken. It was all very well to cite Ontario as an example of what Government ownership might do for people on the farms, but settlement was much thinner in Alberta than in the older Province. The most thickly settled part of Alberta did not quite average two houses per mile whereas a minimum of five users per mile was required by the Ontario Hydro Commission.

The member concluded his address by a well-worked out series of comparisons between the condition of the Province today and in 1921 when the U.F.A. Government came into power. Even the political opponents of the Government admitted, he said, that they admired the achievements of the past nine years. Instead of a deficit of over two millions there was today a surplus of nearly two millions. Many hundreds of miles of good roads had been built and a splendid program was being progressively carried out. Bankrupt railways had been put on their feet and sold on very creditable terms. The Department of Health had launched out into new policies of great value to the people. The demand for higher educational facilities had been met in the building of a Technical School at Calgary and a new Normal School at Edmonton. Irrigation in Southern Alberta had instituted a problem which was now practically solved. A splendid telephone system was in operation linked up with the entire continent.

"And while I believe," said Mr. MacLachlan, "that the Government will be remembered for these accomplishments, the thing that will really make it live long in the minds of the people is the encouragement it has given to co-operative effort. The spirit of co-operation is widespread in the economic field throughout the Province. Is it too much to expect that the day may come when it will be evident in the political life of the country as well?"

## Unemployment, Farm Problems, Discussed by Members in Debate

Distress in Mining Areas—Dairymen and Tariff—Lang on Education Bill.

### MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 3.—To the surprise of many members of the Legislature, the leaders of the various groups on the left of the Speaker apparently waived their right to follow up the mover and seconder of the address in reply, in the debate which usually follows the Speech from the Throne, when the debate was adjourned on Friday the 31st of January by Chris Pattinson, Labor member for Edson.

Mr. Pattinson led the way for three other private members this afternoon with a speech of real quality. His principal theme, as was natural to one who repre-

## SECONDER OF ADDRESS.



GEO. MacLACHLAN, M.L.A.

sents one of the great mining areas of Alberta, was unemployment; but he did not fail to show his pride in the fact that a farmer of his constituency, J. H. B. Smith, of Wolf Creek, has recently carried off the world's wheat championship at Chicago.

### FACTORS IN UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Immigration was conceded by Mr. Pattinson to be a factor in unemployment. "So long," said he, "as we have a sufficient number of people to meet the demands of a normal labor market, the indiscriminate dumping of more people into the country is wrong in principle and economically unsound." Seasonal occupation and the introduction of new machinery, especially in agriculture, were given credit by the speaker as being the other principal factor in the increase of unemployment. He declared that unemployment in Canada was little less in ratio to the population than in Great Britain. As palliatives pending a reorganization of society along saner lines which would recognize human values rather than profits, he would have the Government make a survey of winter work to be done; he would have a reduction of working hours, an economic conference of the Provinces and the Dominion, and a joint Provincial or national scheme of unemployment insurance. The speaker avowed his belief that it should be a definite social objective to keep people from falling below the poverty line.

Distress of a very real nature in mining areas was a direct product of over-production of coal, stated Mr. Pattinson. The Canadian National Railway was successfully attempting to regulate supply and demand; and if this were done by other transportation interests it would mean much to the coal industry, as 86 per cent of the bituminous coal production of Alberta was used by the railways. He advocated the formation of a coal pool, which would market co-operatively the coals of similar quality.

Concluding his speech with brief reference to road problems in his constitu-



ency, the efforts of the Minister of Education to solve the rural school problem, the work of the Minister of Health in remote areas, etc., Mr. Pattinson made a definite bid for state medicine and health insurance, and declared himself confirmed in the belief that the Province should undertake the production and distribution of electric light and power.

#### CAMERON GIVES ANALYSIS OF FARM CONDITIONS

That agriculture was not reaping the rewards which were its due; and that if a commission were appointed to make enquiry into the returns received by the average farmer it would be shown that allowing for laborer's wages for himself, the average farmer in Alberta had not received three per cent per annum on his invested capital in recent years, Donald Cameron, U.F.A. member for Innisfail, made a valuable analysis of conditions in the farming industry. He quoted authorities to show that while the cost of producing a bushel of wheat was nearly one dollar a bushel, the producer received only seventy-five cents. A United States economist of note had made the statement that agriculture had failed to meet its obligations as a going concern by five billion dollars; that in fact it had been "broke" since the Great War. He quoted Secretary W. M. Jardine as having said that whereas in the state of Montana between the years 1915 and 1917 there were 35,000 wheat farmers, in 1929 there were only 14,000. Similarly, Mr. Cameron declared, figures showed that economic conditions had driven fifty per cent of the original soldier settlers in Canada off the farm.

Mr. Cameron derided the idea that the bringing in of more people to Western Canada was any solution to our economic difficulties. If the motor industry found itself reaching the saturation point in consumption of automobiles, it curtailed production. The same economic laws applied to agriculture; yet there were those who would increase the number of people engaging in farm production by bringing in more.

The speaker caused a little ripple of excitement by declaring that many farmers were beginning to revise their ideas

concerning tariff. The two Conservative members of the Assembly drummed their desks loudly in approval. He scored the Australian Treaty and declared that the mixed farmer was in no better position than his wheat raising compatriot. It did not matter whether he was trying to make a living by raising cattle, sheep, or poultry or making butter, he found himself in difficulties. He avowed himself a confirmed free trader, but protested against policies which discriminated against the farmer on every hand. He would cut out all free homesteads. He would curtail immigration. He would encourage young Canadians rather than encourage immigration. He urged the Legislature to do what it could to set agriculture on its feet and so build up a type of civilization higher than that which had hitherto prevailed in the older lands.

#### RUSSELL LOVE SURVEYS PROBLEMS

Another strong speech from the Government side of the House followed that of Mr. Cameron, when J. Russell Love, of Wainwright, continued the debate. He reviewed pioneer conditions in Alberta and commented on the great changes which had taken place. Many people would follow old precedents and borrow money to create expansion and eliminate unemployment; but, said he, "Our problem is not to spend borrowed capital but to develop our natural resources and create industries that will provide permanent work for an ever increasing population."

Mr. Love likened the economic organization of Alberta to a great grain binder. The whole machine was dependent upon the bull wheel which turned around in the dust and dirt to produce the power. If the bull wheel struck soft earth and slipped the whole machine was in difficulties.

In his subsequent analysis of farming conditions and problems, Mr. Love showed that he differed considerably in opinion from his colleague Mr. Cameron in that he made a strong plea for dairy farming. He cited Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Minnesota to show that large areas formerly made poor by too much one crop farming had increased their wealth enormously by dairy production. In the same connection, however, he found a basis of agreement with Mr. Cameron in that while believing in the elimination of all tariff walls, he deprecated the carrying of free trade principles so far as to allow "foreign dairy and poultry products to destroy our own markets." He said: "I do not believe in sacrificing the interests of agriculture for the sake of getting greater protection for our already highly protected industries. Many interests in Canada who praise the Progressive members from Alberta for their free trade doctrines are like the average citizen who goes to church and listens to exhortations to give all his goods unto the poor. He assents with bowed head and goes away to practice the opposite doctrine with unabated assiduity."

Mr. Love was of the belief that with the return of the natural resources the Government of Alberta would be well advised to set up a dairy promotion branch similar to that of Saskatchewan. He asserted, however, that all the promotion work in the world would not make the dairy or poultry industry more popular with Alberta farmers unless market conditions were adjusted for the benefit of the Canadian producer.

In conclusion he dealt briefly with unemployment and the Naval Conference in London.

#### LANG ON PROPOSED EDUCATION ACT

Hector Lang, Liberal member for Medicine Hat, was the only other speaker of the afternoon. He confined himself after making a bid once more for the completion of the Hanna to Medicine Hat Railway, to a constructive discussion of the Education Bill. He commended the Minister's attempt to equalize the burden of cost. He approved of a Province-wide rural school salary schedule but he deprecated the large administration area. Instead of one superintendent and two supervisors he would have only two officials in each area, one a superintendent with the functions of an inspector appointed by the Department and another appointed by the directors of the division. He did not believe in the large area or the Central Board ideas; but if the large areas were formed he was of the opinion that they should be so formed as to be useful for health and public works purposes.

D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, the newly elected Conservative leader, adjourned the debate.

### Views of Labor and Conservative Party

Duggan Would Spend More But Reduce Taxes—Hoadley Discusses Immigration.

#### TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 4th.—The leaders of the Conservative and Labor groups of the Assembly, D. M. Duggan, Edmonton, and Fred White, Calgary, shared with the Hon. George Hoadley the time given to the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Tuesday.

Mr. Duggan, speaking for the first time as leader, gave evidence of being conscious of his new position in that, while not lacking in that graciousness for which he has become known in the Legislature,

#### SPEAKS IN DEBATE



DONALD CAMERON, M.L.A.

#### SPEAKS IN DEBATE.



J. RUSSELL LOVE, M.L.A.



he took occasion to be more than usually critical of Government policies. He voiced some doubt, for instance, of the good faith of the Government and U.F.A. members generally in the expression of their desire for co-operation in Government. He claimed that he was still of the opinion that the work of the Legislature and of Government would be better accomplished if all were free from party fetters. He hinted, however, that there was some discrimination against the people of the cities and that until this was removed there was not much hope of co-operation.

With passing reference to the Natural Resources settlement and Old Age Pensions, Mr. Duggan charged the Government with failure to appreciate the economic value of good roads. He held that the proposal to borrow \$25,000,000 advanced by the Conservative group last year was much superior to what he chose to term the "piecemeal policy" of the Minister of Public Works. He claimed that the big corporations planned their program many years ahead, citing the Canadian National Railways as an instance.

#### WOULD SPEND MORE BUT REDUCE TAXES

Following this plea for a courageous and bold policy of public expenditure, Mr. Duggan raised a laugh by advancing argument for the reductions of taxation. The deficit with which the administration had been faced when taking office had been wiped out; a substantial surplus had been achieved; and in view of the financial difficulties of many taxpayers this in his opinion warranted a reduction of taxes. He would wipe out the Supplementary Revenue Tax.

Using a sentence from the speech of Dr. H. W. Wood at the recent U.F.A. Convention, where he spoke of "the value of learning things by doing them," the Conservative leader gave a thrust at what he called "the bewildering Baker bill," claiming that it took away the powers of self-government in education from the rural people. Challenged by

Mr. Baker for instance of that, he replied that it took away powers of government from local trustees. Mr. Baker reserved his reply for a later stage of the proceedings of the Assembly.

Mr. Duggan drew fire from C. L. Gibbs, Labor, when he stated with respect to the development of electric light and power that he accepted the principle of public ownership but would counsel delay and caution. He argued that Alberta had the greatest per capita debt of any Province of the Dominion, that the acquisition of the natural resources would not immediately improve the financial position of the Province, and that the power companies now in the field were giving good service. *Mr. Gibbs asked the Conservative leader if his experience in Edmonton had led him to the conclusion that public ownership increased taxation, to which very pertinent question the Conservative leader replied in the negative.*

As had been anticipated the speeches of U.F.A. members on Monday afternoon provided the Conservative Leader with an opportunity to claim that the United Farmers were at last beginning to see the light and agree with the Conservatives on tariff questions. Premier Brownlee asked Mr. Duggan to define the difference between Conservative and Liberal policies. Mr. Duggan passed this up by declaring that the difference would shortly be seen, and proceeded to attack the Government for its policy with respect to the creation of the Northern Alberta Milk Co-operative. He claimed that the Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee Act was being used to set up competition against two hundred and forty farmers in the Edmonton district who had been co-operating for years in the sale of milk. In concluding his speech, the speaker returned to the thought to which he had given utterance at the beginning. He accused the Government side of the house of steam roller tactics and hinted that U.F.A. members were slaves to a machine and dare not express themselves freely and independently.

#### HOADLEY JOINS IN DEBATE

Hon. George Hoadley's rising was the occasion of a little good-humored cross firing. "See what you missed," said Mr. Duggan, when the Minister of Agriculture complimented him on having achieved the leadership of the Conservative party."

"I am always ready to give away as good a thing as that," retorted Mr. Hoadley.

Mr. Hoadley corrected the Conservative leader on several statements with regard to the milk co-operative situation. The group of milk producers of whom Mr. Duggan had spoken were not selling milk direct to the consumer. He also drew attention to the inconsistency of the arguments of the previous speaker on taxation. He had cautioned against embarking on government development of light and power on the grounds that the Province was "not out of the woods financially" and then had proceeded to advocate the abolition of the supplementary Revenue Tax because the Treasurer had a surplus.

Referring to the address of Chris. Pattinson, Labor member for Edson, Mr. Hoadley stated that there must be co-ordination of policy with respect to immigration between the Provinces and the Dominion. It was little or no use for Alberta, for instance, to indicate desires for few or no immigrants of a certain type if the other Provinces expressed a willingness to admit these types. Once in Canada they could go where they pleased. He agreed with Mr. Duggan that there

could be no dual responsibility on the matter of old age pensions, and in answer to a question by J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, as to whether the British North America Act really permitted the Dominion Government to act in that matter, stated that he saw no reason why if the Provinces were agreed, there should not be an appeal made to the British Parliament to amend the Act.

Mr. Hoadley concluded his address by giving comparative figures of the attendance at schools of agriculture in Alberta, Ontario and Denmark, showing that while Alberta is greatly behind the last named country she is greatly in advance of other Provinces of the Dominion.

He dealt also briefly with the work of livestock encouragement, the work of the travelling clinic, etc., and took exception to the idea that there is any real over-production in agriculture. He declared that when men spoke of over-production in eatables they were thinking in terms of the market and not in terms of human need. He read figures showing that the great bulk of the population of the United States is living on a family income of less than \$2,000 a year.

#### LABOR LEADER PRESENTS VIEWS.

The concluding address of the day was given by Ald. Fred White, Labor Leader. He claims that it had been left to the representatives of the organized workers to advance social legislation, and cited old age pensions and education as instances of that. In the latter connection he made a vigorous plea for freer access to higher education by children of poor people who showed desire and ability to absorb it. He drew attention to two facts: that the work of the Normal, Technical, and Agricultural schools and of the University was largely financed out of the public purse; and that there is a big wastage for some reason between the time of entrance and graduation, many pupils failing to take the full course.

Mr. White, in contrast to the Conservative Leader, declared himself emphatically in favor of an immediate taking over of light and power development by the Government. He maintained that the longer the delay, the greater the disinclination there would be to assume the

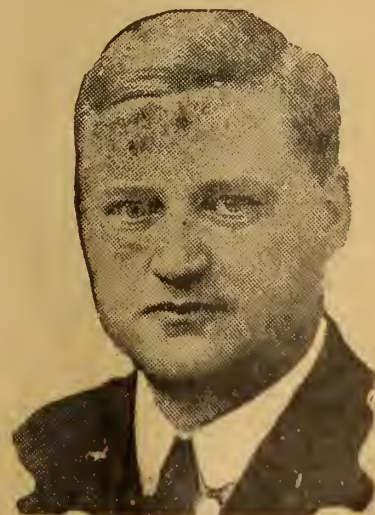
#### NEW CONSERVATIVE LEADER.



D. M. DUGGAN, M.L.A.,

Who made his first speech as leader in the debate on the address.

#### LEADER OF LABOR GROUP.



ALD. F. J. WHITE, M.L.A.



financial burden involved. *He would have the people of Alberta take warning from conditions in the United States.*

Mr. White concluded his address by an analysis of the unemployment situation, maintaining that unemployment was a natural consequence of the greater mechanization of industry, and that the advances being made should bring social rather than individual benefit. He made a strong bid for the uniform forty-eight hour week, and announced that he and his colleagues would press the Government for social legislation.

## Shaw Announces Retirement From Liberal Leadership

**Brownlee Deals With Critics of Government Policy—the Guarantee of Pool Margins**

### WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

Edmonton, Feb. 5th.—Definite corroboration by Premier Brownlee of statements in the press of the previous day with respect to guarantees by the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces of the margins of the Wheat Pools, and the announcement by J. T. Shaw at the close of his speech of his resignation as leader of the Liberal party, were the high lights of the session of Wednesday afternoon.

Only some twenty minutes at the beginning of the sitting were taken up by routine business. The addresses of Mr. Shaw and the Premier occupied the remaining two hours and forty minutes. It was in answer to a question from the Liberal leader as to whether the press reports were true, that the Premier read from one of the dailies the statement of Premier Bracken and affirmed that it was quite correct and a very complete statement. The three Prairie Premiers, said he, had been in close communication over the wheat situation for some days, and there had been complete harmony of action. Each Government was standing behind its own Provincial Pool to the extent required to protect the Pools from forced selling of holdings on an already depressed market, and was thus protecting not only the wheat growers of the Provinces, but the whole business structure of Canada. He read a letter typical of that sent by the Governments to each of the lending banks.

It may be remarked here that the action contemplated was well understood in Government circles some days before the public announcement. Doubtless it is for good and sufficient reason that the announcement was made at Winnipeg.

Following the traditional practice, the Liberal leader took the opportunity of the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne to attack the Government's policies and record, a practice which has served in recent years as an occasion for Premier Brownlee to vindicate himself, his colleagues and the whole farm movement in excellent fashion. The intense interest of the Assembly in the Premier's closely articulated reasoning and vigorous utterance, and the rounds of applause which followed were again proof of his complete triumph in counter attack.

### LIBERAL LEADER PRESENTS VIEWS

Mr. Shaw, after expressing his regrets at the passing of Dr. Brett, dissociated himself from the idea that the successful

negotiation for the return of the natural resources was anything in the nature of a milestone in the life of Alberta warranting such romancing about the achievements of the present Government as he had heard. The surplus, for instance, about which congratulatory remarks had been made, was large, unexpected, unnecessary, and, therefore, undesirable. It came from auto licenses, gasoline tax, and an increased capacity on the part of the people of the Province to consume the products of the Government Vendors' stores. He then proceeded with comparative figures to indicate a great increase in taxation and expenditure since the former Government took office in 1921. He agreed with Mr. Duggan, the Conservative Leader, that the time was ripe for a reduction in taxation at least to the extent of abolishing the Supplementary Tax.

Dealing with highway development, Mr. Shaw held that monies had been taken from taxes which should have been spent on road development to show a surplus in the budget, while at the same time the public debt was being increased. He also maintained that some credit for the sound condition of the telephone system should be given to the subscribers, e. g., those of Calgary, who were paying more than formerly.

Not sufficient credit in the matter of the return of the Natural Resources was given to the Premier of Canada, nor to the people of Quebec. The people of French Canada had gone further than ever before in their desire to do fairly by the people of Western Canada, the member said. He, therefore, greatly deplored the raising of religious prejudice by such organizations as that which he would call "a lean-to of the conservative party." He reminded the Conservatives that Hon. R. L. Borden had refused consideration in 1914, and Hon. Arthur Meighen had done the same in 1920; yet Hon. R. B. Bennett and Mr. Duggan were claiming credit for the Conservative party.

Now that the resources were to be in the hands of the Province, he would have things done wisely and in a well-ordered

manner. He would have a commission to survey the whole field after the whole House as a committee without regard to party lines had formulated a definite scheme of development.

Taking a fling at the Education Bill, Mr. Shaw ventured to predict that it would never see the light of day in the Assembly, and repeated that he and his colleagues were ready to sit down with the members of the house and frame some suitable system of education. He hinted that the bill was being quietly shelved "in the vain hope that it will not be the subject of an election campaign."

The Liberal leader next turned his guns upon the Attorney General, accusing Mr. Lymburn of having a flair for publicity which had led him into many indefensible positions. He illustrated his contentions by incidents in the courts with respect to liquor seizures, etc. The Attorney General was now basking in the sunshine of the publicity arising out of the brokerage prosecutions. Why, Mr. Shaw asked, had not steps been taken to save the investors from loss at an earlier stage? He was afraid that the Attorney General was like the white witches of childhood lore—"mischievously good."

Before concluding his address with the announcement of his resignation, Mr. Shaw regretted the delay of the Government with respect to the development of electrical light and power, urged the erection of a sanatorium in the Northern parts of the Province and the formulation of a Provincial system of unemployment insurance. In connection with the last he threw out the suggestion that perhaps the activities of the Wheat Pool were not altogether without responsibility for the present abnormal unemployment situation.

### BROWNLEE CONTINUES THE DEBATE

Premier Brownlee, rising to continue the debate, made touching reference to the death of Dr. Brett. He had been with him at Banff only a few days before, when they had spoken of the chimes of the little church there. The Premier referred also to the death of Canada's High Commissioner in London, P. C. Larkin, and added his compliments to those of Mr. Shaw and others, with respect to the leader of the Conservative party.

Taking up points raised in the debate by various speakers, Mr. Brownlee dealt first with old-age pensions. He was convinced that it was primarily a Dominion responsibility and that there would be no objection on the part of any Province to such an amendment of the British North America Act as would make the assumption of that responsibility possible.

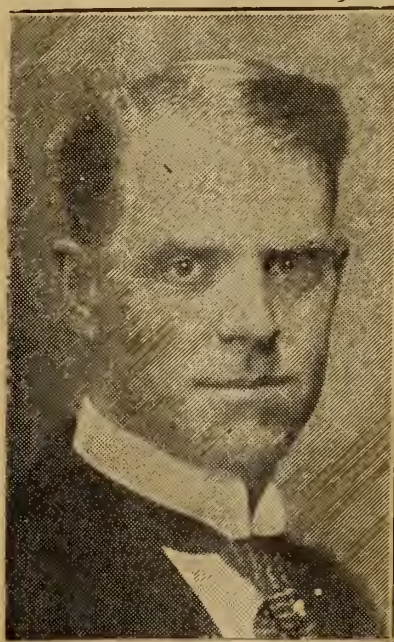
With respect to Mr. Shaw's allegation of delay in action on the power question, he had no apology for having first fully assured himself of all that was involved. It was one thing to have to negotiate through another Government and another thing to be able to negotiate direct as was now the case. This Government had not been hurried in some other matters, and it was not going to be hurried in this.

Dealing with the arguments of opposition leaders concerning tax reduction, the Premier conjured up his Irish farmer friend Ole Olsen and asked, supposing Ole to have a surplus this year of \$5,000, if it were possible for him to give 60 per cent. of it back to his farm help, use 80 per cent. of it to build new buildings, and then clean off his mortgage with the remainder? That was in effect what Mr. Duggan and Mr. Shaw proposed.

The use of the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee

(Continued on page 34)

### RESIGNS LIBERAL LEADERSHIP



J. T. SHAW, M.L.A.



# Enactment of "Baker" School Bill at Earliest Possible Date Urged by U.F.A. Convention

Resolution Endorsing Proposed Plan to Reorganize Rural School System Passed by Larger Majority Than Last Year—Arguments "Pro" and "Con" Presented—U.F.W.A. Almost Unanimous in Support of Bill

By a large majority—substantially larger than that of the 1929 Convention—the Annual Convention on Thursday afternoon, January 23rd, endorsed the principle of the proposed new School Act; the U.F.W.A. Convention had previously endorsed the same resolution almost unanimously. It was evident that examination of the bill during the past year, and fuller knowledge of its provisions, had won for it a growing body of support. No delegate who spoke expressed opposition of the principle of the bill, though some were hesitant and desired delay or amendment of the existing system.

Resolutions endorsing the bill were forwarded to the Convention from Wetaskiwin, Red Deer and Acadia Federal Constituency Associations, and from Coronation, Ribstone, Pembina, Innisfail and Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency Associations and from various Locals. The resolution presented by the order of business committee was that from Wetaskiwin, in the following terms:

**Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the principle of the new Rural School Act introduced by the Hon. Perren Baker, and urge that in the interest of education it be put into operation just as soon as practicable.**

The resolution was moved by G. H. Howes of Millet, who declared that the time had come to put the Act into operation.

Proposals had been made to divide the Province into larger municipal districts, somewhat on the county plan, and it might be therefore that the carrying into effect of the provisions of the bill might be somewhat delayed, but the principles should in any case be carried out.

## Need for Close Scrutiny

While admitting the need for a change, Lloyd Brown felt that some features of the act should have close scrutiny. Village schools were excluded from its provisions. The large area of the proposed district was, he felt, a weakness. The local school districts would have little if any control. Practically everything would depend upon the supervisors. His district had not as much confidence in the inspectors as they would like to have; besides, each supervisor would have so much territory that it would be difficult to get in touch with him. He doubted whether trustees would be willing to look after all the troublesome insignificant details, with so much authority taken from them.

Another delegate thought that the proposed method of collecting taxes and forwarding to Edmonton was inefficient, and that the whole scheme would be expensive. The Minister of Education had stated that probably the average mill rate would be around 7½. Without raising the assessment value, he said, "I would like to see the magic wand that Perren Baker has to do that little one thing." His information was that in the United States the larger units led to favoritism and wire-pulling. Under the present Government "graft" in Alberta had practically died out, and this condition should not be endangered. With an elec-

tion in prospect he did not like to ask the Government to perhaps jeopardize their standing.

## Strongly Supports Scheme

With so many of the constituencies supporting the proposed act, Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser wondered where the opposition came from. She thought members of the U.F.A. should take more interest in electing school boards. As to wire-pulling in filling positions, she was confident that the organization had been working long enough to prevent that. The resolution asked endorsement of principle, and she thought it folly to go into all the details. Every act required amendment from time to time. The present system was not giving value for the money expended. Advantages of the new act were that means were provided for secondary education, for elimination of poor teachers, and more satisfactory placing of teachers. She appealed to the delegates to consider the question with a view to the future of the Province, and not merely as a matter of dollars and cents, and to support the scheme.

V. Quelch of Morrin, said that while believing in the general principles of the bill he was strongly opposed to the proposed method of taxation, on the grounds that it laid a Provincial obligation on 40 per cent of the ratepayers. Before trying a new and expensive scheme, he thought it would be more logical to try to remedy the defects of the present one.

## Amendment Moved

Mr. Quelch moved an amendment that would have made the resolution read as follows:

**"Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the general principle of the new Rural School Act introduced by the Hon. Perren Baker, but that we are opposed to the new School Bill being put into force until such time as it has been proven that the present system is unable to continue to function satisfactorily under the following or similar recommendations: 1. Increased supervision. 2. The establishment of an information bureau at headquarters where teachers may be indexed, and supervisors' reports filed. 3. The increasing of the equalization grants to the weaker districts when considered necessary and placing the burden of financing these localities upon both urban and rural districts."**

The children were well worth another mill or two in taxes, maintained a Ukrainian delegate.

H. S. Young, of Millet, opposed the amendment as being merely patchwork of the present system. The responsibility for education was Provincial; and the principle was generally accepted that taxes should be borne on the basis of ability to pay. Mr. Young gave instances of inequality of assessment rolls. Near Munson one district had an assessment value of \$33,000, while that of another only a few miles away was \$327,000, although the cost of financing a school would be much the same in both districts.

J. Higginbotham also opposed the amendment, declaring that the bill was

a step in the right direction. Another delegate thought the rural school system had not been improved during the past 21 years.

## Minister Deals With Misunderstanding

Hon. Perren Baker, being called upon, spoke briefly in regard to some misunderstanding that, he said, still existed. Equalization grants would be paid under the new system, as well as under the old, and, together with the regular grant, would amount in the poorest districts to \$623 a year. If that sum should prove unsatisfactory, it could be amended. The Legislature would sit again. The principle was that the Province as a whole would "get under the load." The well-to-do districts would have their rates increased, but would still be paying a lower rate for education than anyone else in the Province. The townspeople would not be relieved of their obligations. They now carried a heavier burden for schools than the well-to-do districts would under the proposed scheme.

In conclusion, Mr. Baker declared that the scheme was not "something that is going to be worked by the Department or the Government. This is no autocratic centralized authority," he added. "This is simply a piece of educational machinery presented to the people of the Province and recommended to them; but as the people themselves must work the machinery, before such legislation can be properly passed, there must be evidence of a sufficient degree of popular support to ensure a fair trial."

Arthur Shuttleworth, Balzac Local, said he believed that the new scheme would make for the best interests of education in the Province as a whole. The people of his district were therefore willing to give the most hearty co-operation in the carrying out of the proposed scheme, which they favored even though as one of the older districts of the Province, it would probably mean increased financial responsibility for them, and even though they felt that in their community they were getting along quite well in educational matters. They did not wish to take a narrow view of the question, but felt that they should be willing to assist in carrying out a scheme which would bring such great benefits to many parts of Alberta now lacking in proper educational facilities.

Two delegates objected to the centralizing control; I. V. Macklin, Grande Prairie, favored centralized control in the interests of efficiency. Another delegate objected that the Bill did not promise any improvement in curriculum.

As stated, the amendment was lost and the original resolution carried by a very large majority.

—A.M.T.

## REFERENCES

Employer—Why were you discharged from your last place?

Applicant—For good behavior.

Employer—What do you mean?

Applicant—They took three months off my sentence.



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

## Official Wheat Pool Statement on Wheat Situation

WINNIPEG, February 7, 1930.—During the last few days there has been a great deal of comment concerning the Wheat Pools in Canada; our position, the wheat situation, financial matters and the troubles of Canadian stock brokers have been so intermingled under startling newspaper headings that the general public may have a confused idea of the present position of the Wheat Pool.

In order to make our members in the country fully aware of the facts, we are now giving a summary of our present position with reference to recent action of the Provincial Governments.

As a background, it should be stated that the Canadian Wheat Pool, as an organization acting in the interests of the producers, is convinced that prices quoted for wheat at present are below a fair valuation of the wheat and not a just return to the producer. It should be distinctly understood, however, that the Pool is not following a policy of attempting to hold up supplies of wheat. We are still following the same basic marketing policy of previous years, of always offering to sell when there is an actual demand for wheat. While we have not been selling substantial quantities at the present low levels, we have been offering wheat to foreign buyers and domestic mills consistently throughout the present crop season.

### Factors in Situation

A number of factors have entered to cause the present depression of wheat prices, notably the huge carryover of last year's wheat, the unbridled dumping of Argentine wheat on the European market, and just recently the unstable financial situation resulting from governmental investigations of the brokerage business in Canada. The Wheat Pool has fortunately been in a position to avoid liquidating its wheat upon an unfavorable market. In order to do this and at the same time pay Pool members for this year's crop on the basis of one dollar for No. 1 Northern, we have naturally had to borrow heavily from the banks. The banks have always loaned on the security of our wheat in store. The basis of these loans requires that the value of our wheat security shall always be 15 per cent greater than the amount of money advanced by the banks. We have always maintained this margin of safety and are doing so today.

During the past ten days an element of uncertainty and weakness has been introduced into the financial situation in Canada as result of some of the Provincial Governments seizing the accounts and books of certain stock and grain brokerage firms.

Some of these brokerage houses are carrying large speculative grain accounts on behalf of clients, accounts based on margin payments only. The wheat market reflected the disturbing situation in the brokerage business and wheat prices were unable to pull themselves up to better levels. There was a possibility of speculative margin holders of wheat being sold at any minute, which would involve

the dumping, on an already weak market, of millions of bushels.

To prevent such an unfortunate occurrence, the Governments of the various Provinces considered the release of these accounts from the general seizure, so that the margin accounts of wheat speculators could be negotiated in the customary way. This was done.

### Action of Banks and Governments

At this time the Canadian banks became concerned. They sensed a danger of wheat prices being forced down still lower as a result of the general unrest, and feared that the Wheat Pool margin of 15 per cent might be impaired; accordingly the banks called upon the Pools to take some action to insure the maintenance of the margin.

If the Pool had been forced to sell large quantities of its wheat on the present market, the result would have been disastrous. Prices would have been forced down to a level which would have involved a loss of millions of dollars to the Canadian nation.

It was at this point that the Governments of the Prairie Provinces came into the picture of the Pools and the banks. By Premiers Bracken, Anderson and Brownlee, letters were addressed to the chairman of the lending banks committee, stating that in the event of the Pools' margin becoming impaired the Provincial Governments stood ready to guarantee this margin.

It is generally admitted that the possibility of wheat prices going to levels which would endanger the Pool's security with the banks is almost inconceivable in view of the world wheat situation.

### Not Guaranteeing Advances

There is no reason whatsoever for Pool members or the public to feel uneasy about our financing. In a statement issued on February 5th, George McIvor, General Sales Manager for the Canadian Wheat Pools, emphasized the fact that the Provincial Governments are not guaranteeing the banks' advances to the Pool. These advances or loans are already adequately secured by collateral in the form of wheat equal in value to more than 15 per cent over and above the actual borrowings. The Governments are guaranteeing only the margin of 15 per cent, which we are still maintaining without assistance.

Commenting on Premier Bracken's statement to the effect that the financial responsibility assumed by the Provincial

Governments is almost negligible, Mr. McIvor pointed out that the Pools have paid their members to date \$1.00 per bushel basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, and that before the Governments would be in any way financially involved, all the Pool's wheat would have to be sold at an average price below \$1.00 basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, per bushel, which of course there is not the remotest likelihood of happening.

This summary shows that the Wheat Pools are not financially embarrassed in any sense of the word. Our customary margin with the banks is now being maintained, as it has in the past, solely upon the intrinsic value of our stocks of wheat. However, in addition to our usual security for loans, there is now the assurance of the Provincial Governments that the chartered banks of Canada need lose no sleep over our 15 per cent excess collateral security.

The world wheat situation is such that we are fully satisfied that our marketing policy is sound, and we have every confidence that when the present abnormal conditions are cleared away our actions will result in greatly increased prosperity for Western Canada.

### Splendid Attitude of Members

Throughout the whole of this difficult marketing situation, which the Pool sales department has had to face, the most remarkable feature is undoubtedly the splendid attitude adopted by Pool members throughout the Prairies.

The loyalty and faithfulness of the Pool members, the wonderful morale they are displaying, and the confidence they show in their organization, form a glowing tribute to the fibre and stamina of the Canadian farmers. We thoroughly appreciate this spirit, and it is for that reason that we are making this statement. We wish to take the Wheat Pool membership into our confidence and assure them that the present situation is not one to cause serious worry or doubt as to the outcome.

We are confident that at an early date there will be an actual demand for Canadian wheat, and as soon as this demand will carry with it prices which will pay our farmers a reasonable return, your wheat will be successfully sold, and the purchasing power of Western Canada will be greatly enhanced.

To sum up, then, as Hon. Charles Dunning said yesterday, there is no occasion for alarm over the wheat marketing situation. What is needed is careful judgment and cool handling.

That is exactly what your Board and Sales Department are doing—keeping cool.

### FARM PRODUCTION IN B.C.

Value of farm production in the Province of British Columbia totalled \$61,000,000 in 1929, a new high record. The increase over 1928 was \$5,000,000. Increases were distributed over every branch of agriculture and horticulture. The fruit industry, the centre of which is in the Okanagan Valley, had an output valued at \$8,250,000. Dairying showed an advance and the total value of products was \$12,500,000. Returns from poultry were more than \$6,000,000, an increase of nearly \$200,000 over the previous year.



# Billion Bushels of Grain Sold in Six Years' Time

Alberta Pool Manager Delivers Address on Pool Movement—Has Splendid Record

"I am satisfied that our Marketing Organization today has the confidence of our members to a greater degree than ever before and whatever the future may have in store, I am certain that the co-operative movement which has been developed in Western Canada over the past six years is of a permanent nature. The Pool has applied the principles of mass marketing, in an effort to obtain a fair price on the world's markets in competition with other wheats, with such results, that even our critics must admit that it has amply justified its existence."

So said R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in the course of an address to the Calgary members of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Credit Men's Association, Ltd., at their monthly luncheon on Monday, 27th January, 1930.

In briefly outlining the history of the Wheat Pool, Mr. Purdy said that for the past thirty years, efforts had been made by producers west of the Great Lakes to formulate an effective marketing organization. These efforts culminated in the organization in 1923 of the present grain marketing Pool system which now controls about one-third of exportable wheat which enters into international trade. Each of the three Prairie Provinces has its Wheat Pool and each of these Pools is responsible to its members in all Pool matters, including elevators. Each Province is under agreement to deliver all grain of its members to one selling organization, which is known as the Canadian Wheat Pool, control of which is entirely in the hands of representatives of the three Provincial Pools, thus centralising the marketing control of all pooled production. The membership of the three Provincial Pools is now in excess of 140,000 farmers, representing approximately 55 per cent of the farmers of Western Canada. The memberships renewed, and new members who have joined, after the expiration of the first "five year" contracts, number more than at the close of these first contracts.

## Huge Sum Raised

In 1925-26 crop year there were 100 Pool elevators in Western Canada, in 1929-30 crop year they number 1636 with a capacity of approximately 58 million bushels.

This gigantic undertaking has been financed by the members of the Pool by the simple expedient of a levy of 2 cents per bushel for elevators and a further 1 per cent of the selling price for commercial reserve. In this manner the three Provincial Pools have raised the remarkable sum of 30 million dollars, 20 millions of which was raised for elevators.

The purpose of the formation of the Pools was, as said, to improve marketing conditions, but for greater protection of the members it was found necessary to go into the elevator business. In four years the Alberta system has grown from 3 elevators to 439, with three terminal elevators, two of which are Government elevators under lease to the Pool and the third one, Pool Elevator No. 1, Vancouver, was built by the Alberta Pool and has a capacity of 5,150,000 bushels and is the

largest terminal elevator at any seaport in the world.

The three combined Pools operate 12 terminals with a total capacity of over 38 million bushels, controlling approximately one third of the total terminal space at Port Arthur and Fort William and 45 per cent of the total terminal space at Vancouver.

## Billion Bushels Marketed

Mr. Purdy, while not claiming credit for the higher price levels which have prevailed during the past six years, called attention to the fact that during that period over one billion bushels of grain has been marketed by the Pools and the following net prices—i.e., storage, bank and Central operating expense deducted—have been paid by the Central Selling Agency to the Provincial Pools, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William or Vancouver:

1923-24.....	1.01
1924-25.....	1.66
1925-26.....	1.45
1926-27.....	1.42
1927-28.....	1.42½
1928-29.....	1.18½

with a final payment yet to be made.

## Marketing Handicaps

Some interesting figures were given regarding the tendency towards increased production in hitherto importing countries and the institution of attempted importation restrictions by way of tariffs.

During the past five years the following three European countries, which ordinarily consume a large volume of Canadian wheat, have increased their import duty as shown:

France,...	1924...15c
	1929...53c, with a milling restriction to 3 per cent of foreign wheat.
Germany, 1924...	Free
	1929...48½c.
Italy,....	1924...Free
	1929...73½c.

Sweden also is proposing an immediate impost of import duty on wheat as a means of stimulating home production.

Increased production appears to become a likely situation throughout the world, which, having regard to a gradual reduction in production costs, must eventually result in lower prices, unless new markets can be developed in the near future, and it is possible that the future of wheat marketing may result in some system of production control being necessary as a means of meeting such conditions.

## Plain Facts for Fair Minds

R. J. Daniels, Sibbald, writes: "It is with pleasure that I listen in to the Pool broadcast every Wednesday evening, and I wish to congratulate you on your address this evening. You gave some plain facts for fair minds, and the wheat farmers are not the only ones that have a fight for existence on their hands. Here is an extract from a dairy column in the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, January 29th: 'In 1928 Canada imported 15,758,251 lbs. of butter from New Zealand, and in 1929, 32,182,486 lbs. and in 1930

it is estimated that 50,000,000 lbs. will be brought in; and in 1929 there was a decrease of 100,000 head of cattle.' I think it is about time for the dairy farmer to wake up and if he will not do anything else about it, he should at least get out his camera and take a picture of his cattle, so he can show his grandchildren what a cow looks like. Now boys, back again to our own trenches where there are a few scattered shells falling. Let the Wheat Pool privates in front line trenches, support in every way possible the Wheat Pool officers who also are right at the front, *not at the rear* as some outsiders seem to think. Now boys, Pool farmers and non-Pool farmers, it is high time that we all got together in one battle line and face the enemy from all directions. Surely we are not going to sit still and be starved to death like the lazy frog. Also, are we going to tolerate a Government very long that keeps bringing in more immigrant farmers to raise more wheat to add to an already flooded market. Now is the time to capture that cannon that shoots that *highly explosive shell*—60c wheat. You all know what a heavy casualty list it caused quite frequently before the Pool came into being, and bear in mind that the farmers are not the only ones it hits. You have two choices *only* to make. *Make one.* No. 1—Support the Pool. No. 2—Call the bailiff."

## Pool Meetings

Please note the change of date for the following Wheat Pool meetings to be held the first part of March:

Red Willow, March 3rd, at 2 p.m.  
 Donalda, March 3rd, 7:30 p.m.  
 Meeting Creek, March 4th, 2 p.m.  
 Bashaw, March 5th, 2 p.m.  
 Gadsby, March 6th, 2 p.m.  
 Botha, March 6th, 8 p.m.

## Who Is John Kennedy?

*Forestburg Herald*—John Kennedy, of Toronto, claims the Wheat Pool is not functioning for the country's good.

Who is John Kennedy? Oh, he is just a big grain trade man and chairman of the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade.

In what way is the Pool not functioning for the country's good? Well, it's like this: John says the Pool has exerted an adverse influence upon private trading and dealing in grain in which millions of dollars are invested.

Now, now, John, don't get us laughing; the cold weather has caused us to have a badly split lip. Millions of dollars invested in the private grain trade. Whose money, John? Why, old dear, every dollar invested in the thousands of country elevators owned by private grain companies, every dollar invested in terminals, every dollar invested in skyscraper office buildings and rich furnishings, every dollar invested in mansions, limousines and yachts, every dollar invested in other enterprises by grain men, was extracted from the hides of the farmers of Canada.

The fact that the Wheat Pool is seriously interfering with the profits of the grain trade is proof that the Pool is functioning—for its members. If Canada's greatest industry hadn't the right to try and secure for its products the best possible price there'd be something rotten in the state of Denmark. In 1923 when a similar situation in the grain trade prevailed as in 1928, private grain companies dumped Canadian wheat on the market



at a price 15c to 20c below Argentine prices, and this, coupled with post-war deflation, dealt Canadian farmers a blow from which they have not yet recovered. The bumper crop of 1928, thanks to the Wheat Pool, has found Canadian wheat selling up as high as 25c a bushel above Argentine prices.

If this is the sort of thing Mr. Kennedy refers to in saying the Wheat Pool is not functioning for the country's good, let's have a lot more of it.

## The Wheat Pool Creed

When tumult reigns on the grain exchange  
And prices slump in a sickening range  
And ruined men with tales of woe  
With broken hearts stand row on row,  
Across the street serene and fair  
The Wheat Pool Building towers there.

No fitful swings in the market stings  
The trader here, as the last gong rings;  
For the Wheat Pool Creed, says one and all  
Will share in an average price each fall,  
And the big wheat king and the little guy  
All look alike to the boys who buy.

She studies the price with a guiding hand,  
As she feeds the wheat to a foreign land;  
Or holds it back in a market slump  
While the Argentine their millions dump.  
Fair average price; No, not for greed.  
Yes; this is the text of the Wheat Pool Creed.

—Ferguson James,  
Rose Lynn, Alberta.

## News & Views

Robert McPherson, Cayley—Will say I am well pleased with service handed out by the Pool elevators and the Pool in general. With best wishes to the Pool in its fight against its enemies.

Wm. E. Hampshire, Killam—Was delighted with my visit to your office on Saturday last, January 25th. I understand more fully the splendid system you are carrying out for the producers' benefit.

Wm. Burden, Millett.—I have still the greatest faith in the executive and feel they have had a very hard road to travel this last year. Irrespective of Mayor Webb or some U.S.A. papers, we stand on principle.

T. E. Horne, Cappon—Your policy of holding is certainly O.K. and is generally approved by the "Man in the street." It eventually means the emancipation of all classes of farmers. Adverse criticism only means that the world in general is watching the Pool, for those who know can find nothing to criticize.

R. W. Armstrong, Bonlea P.O., Strome.—Your broadcast came over fine and certainly appreciate your talk of the 15th, as it gave points for thought on the intricate business of the Pool. You read a portion of a letter as regards returning of reserve funds re elevators. My own personal idea is that we should not disturb these funds, as yet, but create a stronger commercial fund. The reason is to develop a fund strong enough so as to dispense with having to go to the same source of supply re the banks, as the Grain Trade, and give us enough money

for to be able to carry over wheat in special years like this one and incidentally our competitors would not be able to get information detrimental to our success from bank sources. I might say that we did not get our seed back in this district this year, but still take a keen interest in your broadcast.

The Toronto *Saturday Night*, which has not won its reputation by saying nice things about the Pool by any means, prints a special article which states, in part, as follows:

"The tremendous carryover in the Argentine forestalled any possibility of the Pool or of United States interests marketing the North American crop in a normal fashion. Any price reduction would have been promptly met by the Argentine, which is without elevator facilities and must ship its wheat no matter the consequence upon the world market. If the Wheat Pool had not been in existence, it would have fallen to other interests to have held the bulk of the crop. It may have then developed (which the Pool will probably contend) that the price to the Canadian farmer would have been of serious consequence—based upon the falling market of the harvesting season."

## Crystallization of the Future

Mr. Georges Bourgin contributes a study of Wheat Pools to the organ of the French movement, *Le Coopérateur du France*. He concludes thus:

"By the fact that at present there exists an essential difference between the working of the Canadian Pools and the American Pools, there is no possibility of any fusion between them. But supposing this fusion came about: at once would appear a possibility of co-operative activity of most gigantic character, namely, the control of the whole of the grain production of North America, and consequently the sale of American wheat in Europe, and even all the agriculture of the older continent. Out of all this will arise forcibly the necessity for agriculture in Europe, in its turn, to organise itself and to envisage a new system of understanding and co-operation with the united producers of the New World, a new order of things which will be precisely in contradiction to the dreadful and sorrowful

state of anarchy existing at present. The equitable and at the same time successful exploitation of the globe, dreamt of by the St. Simonites, cannot be realised save by a rational sharing among men of the first necessities of life and food productions. And so, the Pools being spread across the world, are perhaps the points round which will be made the crystallisations of the Future.

## Field Service Notes

F. Empey, the Pool agent at Granum is still doing a harvest rush of business in handling wheat.

A. Murray, Pool agent in No. 2 at Vulcan, is coaching two junior hockey teams in his spare evenings.

Bob Laidlaw, agent at Pincher Station, is getting the odd contract. Bob has increased the membership very considerably in B-1.

Two agents in B district were married recently. R. Snyder, of Pearce, and J. Hubka, of Peacock Siding, joined the ranks of the benedicts. The farmers in their respective districts are more than pleased with these new arrangements.

The annual Pool local meeting at Granum was well attended. The delegate, A. MacGregor, the Director, J. J. Strang, and A. Crummey of the Pool Elevators, also E. E. Eisenhauer, Pool fieldman, were present and addressed the meeting.

Agent Roy Cairn of Stavelly is still busy handling wheat. During the month of December he handled over 90,000 bushels. This was all held for farm storage. The farmers in this district are certainly supporting their elevator and elevator agent. This is the spirit that increases the Pool's membership.

A. W. Johnson reports seven very successful Pool meetings held the first part of January. The total attendance numbered 435. Norman Nelson, field service man, assisted at these meetings and helped to clear up to the apparent satis-

## HARVESTING HEAVY PEACE RIVER CROP



Scene on farm of W. J. Caldwell, of Beaver Lodge, in the Peace River District. This field yielded 112 bushels of oats to the acre.



faction of the members, several questions regarding the policy of the organization.

A recent Pool meeting was held at Claresholm. The delegate, A. MacGregor of Granum, gave a very interesting report of the convention at Calgary. Mr. Crummey from the elevator department and E. E. Eisenhauer, field service representative, talked on Pool matters in their respective departments. J. J. Strang, Director for B, gave a clear and concise outline of the Pool's position and policies. Many questions were asked and answered. About 70 Pool members and business men were present and showed keen interest in the discussions. The Pool local was re-organized.

On Friday January 31st a Pool meeting was held at High River in conjunction with the U.F.A. This was one of the largest and best Pool meetings yet held in B district. A very keen interest was taken by everyone and many matters were discussed. The present policy being followed by the Wheat Pool was strongly endorsed. J. J. Strang gave a very exhaustive outline of the Pool business, explaining the seriousness of the present situation. A very thorough discussion took place and confidence was expressed by those present in the Pool management. S. Morrison, delegate for B-8, gave a report of the Pool convention. A. Crummey spoke of elevator matters, and E. E. Eisenhauer, fieldman, laid special stress on loyalty to fellow members and on boosting for the Pool.

## Mayor Webb and the Wheat Pool

Mayor Ralph H. Webb, of Winnipeg, accused the Canadian Wheat Pool of being responsible for hundreds of thousands of men being laid off by the railways this year. The charge was made at a conference on unemployment held in Winnipeg on January 30th. Mayor Webb accused the Wheat Pool of trying to hold up Great Britain and said that such a policy was futile and that Great Britain could increase her acreage by four or five million acres, if the Canadian Wheat Pool persisted. A well rounded reply to Mayor Webb's criticism was made by the Winnipeg Free Press as follows:

"Looking around for the cause of unemployment, Mayor Webb has discovered the wheat market. Canadian wheat was not thrown on the market last September, consequently we have unemployment conferences to meet the situation that has arisen now. 'The trouble started when the agricultural interests began to dictate to the Old Country buyers what they should pay for their wheat.'

"The wheat crop, as it happens, affects not only conditions in Winnipeg, but throughout the Prairies and Canada generally. It is a national necessity that the price obtained for wheat shall at least be enough to cover the cost of production and keep the farmers in business. In order to obtain such a price the agricultural interests refused to dump the 1929 crop on the market. This is what Mayor Webb describes as 'dictating to Old Country buyers what they should pay for their wheat.'

"Admitted that a certain percentage of temporary unemployment may be accounted for by the policy of holding the wheat crop during the present season,

it has no bearing on the essence of the problem. The wheat policy adopted last year was—rightly or wrongly—considered to be the right one to follow in the interests of the country. The wheat policy for next season, and every other season, will be decided by the same principle. Its effect on the question of unemployment will be purely incidental.

"If it is distasteful for the Old Country buyer to be 'dictated' to, does the Canadian seller find it any less distasteful when the buyer 'dictates' the price to him? It was to try for a profitable price in the keenest market in the world that the agricultural interests acted as they did. This is the aspect of the case Mayor Webb has managed completely to ignore."

Other Wheat Pool News on page 22

## EXPERIMENTS IN IRRIGATION

A report of experiments conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lethbridge is contained in Bulletin No. 125 of the Federal Department of Agriculture, entitled "Use of Irrigation Water on Farm Crops." Copies may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa.

There are in Canada 22,963 manufacturing establishments with a capital investment of \$4,337,631,558, which employ about 619,000 persons. Goods produced in these plants were valued in 1927 at \$3,425,498,540.

## Join the Citizenship Pool!

"All U.F.A. members, of course, should be members of the Wheat Pool, and likewise all members of the Wheat Pool should be members of the U.F.A.," stated H. W. Wood in a recent address.

Two distinctive achievements of twenty-one years of effort by the United Farmers of Alberta, said Mr. Wood, are the Citizenship Pool and the Wheat Pool. To make your influence count to the full in raising the standards of your industry and Province, you are invited to belong to both.

If you are a member of the Wheat Pool and are not already a member of the Citizenship Pool, you may become a member today by filling in the requisition form below, and handing to the nearest U.F.A. Local secretary, or you may become a member at large by forwarding it to the U.F.A. Central Office, Lougheed Building, Calgary. The dues to the U.F.A. Central Office are \$2 per annum.

You have pooled your strength as a wheat grower with your fellow wheat growers. Pool your strength as a citizen of Alberta with your fellow farmers too.

## REQUISITION

TO THE ALBERTA.....POOL  
.....ALBERTA

Amount:

\$.....

Dear Sir:

From any monies which may accrue to me from your Association in respect of commodities delivered by me to you in the year of 1929 and in each and every year thereafter (unless you are otherwise notified in writing by me, it being understood such notice must be received by you before November 30th in the then current year, otherwise notice of cancellation to be non-effective until one year after you have received the same) please pay \$.....to the United Farmers of Alberta.

Dated at.....Alberta, this.....day of.....19

Witness.....  
(Signature of Producers)

(Contract Number)

(Producer's Address)

S.....T.....R.....W.....  
(State actual 1-4 on which you reside) (Shipping Station)

## MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE

In many parts of the Province there are farmers and farm women who are so situated that they cannot belong to a U.F.A. or U.F.W.A. Local. To all of these who wish to become members of the Association opportunity to obtain membership in the U.F.A. is given in the following clause in the Constitution:

"Any person directly interested in farming may become a member at large by paying \$2.00 per annum to the Central Office."

A member at large has no Local or Convention privileges, but may become a member of a Local by presenting his or her Central Office receipt and paying such Local fees as are set by the Local, provided, of course, that his membership is acceptable to the Local.

Any person wishing to become a member at large should forward the fee of \$2.00 to the Secretary-Treasurer, U.F.A., Calgary, or, if a member of the Wheat Pool, Livestock Pool, Egg and Poultry Pool or Dairy Pool, a requisition form for \$2 on the Pool, such as is printed elsewhere in this issue, may be signed and sent in to U.F.A. Central Office.



# A Message to Young People

(From Wheat Pool Broadcast, February 5th)

The increasing number of letters received from young people in rural Alberta has shown me that the youthful generation is alive to passing events and eager to learn. In view of the persistent cityward trend of population it is surprising to know how many young people declare in their letters to me that they like farm life. I wonder if this is a phase which passes with youth!

I believe farm life has many and varied attractions and that the farm is a desirable place to live provided farm people are permitted to improve their economic condition. If farmers are to be hindered and frustrated in every effort at self-help, if they are to be kept on the lowest rung of the ladder, hewers of wood and drawers of water to the rest of mankind, farming will never be a satisfactory occupation and the best brains and ablest people developed in the rural areas will migrate to the cities.

Canadian farm homes have produced some splendid and able men. The *Vancouver Province* in a recent survey found that most of the leading citizens in that city started their careers on farms. Farmer movements have raised many men from the furrows to the highest places in the land. Farm life seems to implant in youth resourcefulness and determination. The tragedy of the whole thing seems to be that the brightest of the young farm people are called away from farm life and only too often in later years lose contact with the

farm and centre their interest and ambitions on other things.

Farm problems in Western Canada need all the ability and brains that can be secured. The best of the farm crop of boys and girls should be retained to give their ability in solving farm problems and in raising the status of the farmers. There are hundreds of farm boys and girls in Alberta today who have potentialities for leadership. If they can be retained either on farms or in farm organizations, if their energy, their youthful courage and high spiritedness can be hitched to farm movements instead of being diverted to the aid of other occupations, then the future of agriculture in Alberta assumes a brighter hue. If the cream of the present crop of young people are going to be transplanted to other activities, if the leaders of the present day cannot find capable and willing successors, things look black for the occupation of agriculture. The farm movement requires above all a continual influx of young blood; young men and women with a healthy and sound background and a clear vision for the future. Given a continual reinforcement of youthful energy the farm movement possesses wonderful possibilities. It will have the power within itself to face and overcome mighty obstacles.

The following are a number of letters received from young people who have shown sufficient interest to write for one of the junior Wheat Pool books. Any young person in the Province, whether a child of a Wheat Pool member or not, is entitled to one of these books.

**Francois Lavoie, Legal.**—I will like to have one of your Pool books. My father is one of the Wheat Pool members and I listen in every Wednesday night and enjoy your program. I am twelve years old and I go to school.

**Herbert A. Mohr, Fort Saskatchewan.**—Have noticed one of these evenings that you are giving away Junior Wheat Pool booklets. My daddy is a Pool member from the very start. I am 9 years old and in grade III. Will close now. Kindly send one of your booklets.

**Clarence Everett, Hackett.**—I listen at your radio talk every Wednesday night. I have one of your books and my papa has one of your calendars. My papa was one of the first to join up with the Pool around Zenith district. But he is sure glad the railroad came to Hackett. With thanks.

**Gertrude Mix, Youngstown.**—My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool for a number of years and also gets *The U.F.A.* He thinks the Pool is a great idea, and sells all his grain through it. I would like to get one of your Wheat Pool booklets, please. I am 12 years old and am in grade VII. I think that life on the farm is much better than city life. Wishing you great success during the present year.

**Phyllis Peterson, Byemore.**—I have just read *The U.F.A.* paper and I think it is a good paper. I saw all the letters in it and I said that I would write one too. Will you please send me two booklets so I can send one to my little auntie. I have a sister who is nine years old and I also have a baby brother. He is about two weeks old. I suppose he will be a Pool member some day if everything goes well. My father has been a member ever since it started. I read all the things in *The U.F.A.* and I think they are very nice. We got one of your calendars the other day, and I sure think it is the nicest one. I will close now. Wishing you all the success in Canada.

**Dulcie M. Peterson, Byemore.**—I was reading *The U.F.A.* paper when I saw that you were sending a booklet to any boy or girl that wrote for one, so I told mama I was going to write for one, too. Daddy has been a member of the Pool ever since it started. I have a baby brother two weeks old, and a sister 13 years old and in grade 6. I am 9 years old myself and in grade 3. Thanking you for your booklet.

**Dan Kryvenchuk, Myrnam.**—I am very interested in your Wheat Pool. I would like the booklet which you are giving away. My father is a Pool member, so I wish to receive one of those booklets. I will close for this time.

**Grace Regan, Winnifred.**—As I am interested in the Wheat Pool would like to have your booklet telling

your story of the Pool. My dad is a Pool member and now agent for the Southern Alberta Association at this point.

**Donald Robinson, Swallow.**—Having heard your broadcasting over the radio last night I would like to have one of your children's books.

**Evelyn Stewart, Carstairs.**—We have listened to your Wheat Pool talk. Will you please send me one of your booklets.

**Jessie M. Hadlington, Lethbridge.**—My name is Jessie Hadlington. My daddy is a member of the Pool. I go with my daddy canvassing for Wheat Pool contracts. I would like you to send me two of your Wheat Pool books, as I would like to send one to my cousin in England. With good wishes.

**Ronald C. Fraser, Margaret K. Fraser, Naco.**—Please send two copies of your "Story of the Pool" which we have heard of over the radio.

**Edward Cook, Macleod.**—I listen to your Wheat Pool talk every Wednesday night at 8:30, and I like it very much. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. I wish you would send me a copy of the Alberta Wheat Pool booklet.

**John Dart, Rosedale.**—I listen to the Pool programs over the radio and find them very interesting. My father belongs to the Wheat Pool and thinks it's the only way to sell wheat. We did not have a very good crop this year but wish for a better one next year. Will you kindly send me a Wheat Pool booklet? Thanking you.

**Dorothy Grant, Three Hills.**—I have been listening to the broadcast over the radio about the Wheat Pool. I think it is a great advantage to the farmers throughout our district. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it was organized. I would appreciate if you would please send me one of your booklets on the Wheat Pool.

**John T. Tcher, Spedden.**—After reading *The U.F.A.* paper I realized that you are distributing copies entitled "Wheat Pool Booklet" to the juniors, and therefore, may I kindly ask you for one of them? I think I'm first to write from Spedden district and want to tell you that I think the Wheat Pool is the only good thing for the farmers. Every successful farmer of this district is a Pool member, and you may certainly regard all of them as the boosters of the Wheat Pool. To exemplify you, I'll let you know that my father, Thomas by name, and the neighbor near us, E. C. Taylor, are both the genuine honest-to-goodness boosters for the Pool, and besides, so strong and particular about it, that surely a dozen of the other party, put together will not beat them. I certainly am with

the boosters, too, and will shout as loud, as loud, as my voice can carry the "Long live the Pool."

**Betty Mossop, Craigmyle.**—We are writing you to let you know we enjoy the Wheat Pool talks each week. My daddy has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it began. My brother Billy and I are twins, nine years old and in Grade III at Alpha school. We would like a copy of your Wheat Pool booklet. Wishing you prosperity in 1930.

**Margaret Anderson, Iron Springs.**—I am writing to ask you if you will please send me one of your junior Wheat Pool booklets. My daddy belongs to the Wheat Pool and was one of the first to join. He sells all his wheat to the Pool Elevators as soon as it was built. He thinks the Pool is the only thing. I am nine years old, my sister is seven. We ride two miles to school. Wishing the Pool every success this New Year.

**Balster Schmalts, Belseker.**—I read in *The U.F.A.* that you are sending out junior Wheat Pool booklets. I would be very glad to receive one too. My daddy has been a member of the Wheat Pool for 7 years and enjoys it very much. I am ten years old and would like to read your booklet.

**Gordon R. Macdonald, Fairview.**—Kindly send me your young people's booklet dealing with the Wheat Pool.

**Alva Blair, Milk River.**—I am eleven years old. My father is a Pool member and has been one since 1924 and would be ashamed to be anything else. We enjoy the Wheat Pool talks very much. Please send me one of the Wheat Pool booklets.

**James W. Presley, c.o. Thos. W. Presley, Macleod.**—I saw the letters in *The U.F.A.* and I would like to get one of your booklets. Daddy has been a Wheat Pool member ever since it started. I wish the Wheat Pool good luck. I am age 11 and in grade VI. I hope all the children that wrote for a book got a lot of Christmas gifts.

**Edwin Donneworth, Mannville.**—My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started and he thinks there is nothing like it. Please send me a copy of "The Story of the Wheat Pool." I am eleven years old.

**Dora E. Day, Cowley.**—We haven't a radio but we hear a lot about the Wheat Pool. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it started. Would you please send me one of your junior Wheat Pool booklets. Thanking you, I remain.

**Barbara and Josephine Metcalf, Kilscoy.**—Would you please forward us a copy of your Wheat Pool booklet, juniors, also daddy would like the booklet



entitled "The Canadian Wheat Pool" by W. A. Irwin. Thank you.

**Claude L. Miller, Champion.**—Please send me a copy of your junior booklet. Thanks and oblige.

**Clifford Hillman, Evarts.**—I am a boy 11 years old. We have not got a radio so we can not listen in on your programs which I know are very good. I would like very much to get the story of the cow and also the junior Wheat Pool booklet. My father belongs to the different Pools and the U.F.A. and likes them fine. Thanking you very much for the booklet.

**Edna Modlung, Sangudo.**—Please send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets. I am fifteen years old and my father is a Wheat Pool member. With many thanks if you send me the booklet.

**Reuben Sterr, Elmworth.**—When the speakers of the Alberta Wheat Pool were speaking they told the boys that were there that they could get a book free. So I am writing you a letter asking you to send me one. My father has been in the Wheat Pool for 2 years and he is going to join it again. I am 12 years old.

**Shirley M. Keith, Fort St. John, B.C.**—I thought I would write for one of your booklets you are publishing and one for my mother and father. I am nine years old and in grade five. We have no school here yet but expect one soon. I am getting lessons from Victoria. Well I will close now.

**Jeam Sinclair, Craigmyle.**—We listen in to your weekly talk every Wednesday and enjoy it just fine. I would like one of your Wheat Pool junior booklets. My daddy is a strong member of the Wheat Pool. I am eight years old, and have 2½ miles to ride to school.

**Charley Code, New Brigen.**—I listen in to the Wheat Pool broadcast every Wednesday night and enjoy it very much. Would like you to play some old time music. My dad is a member of the Wheat Pool and says he wouldn't be anything else. I would like to have one of those books please that you are sending to boys and girls. I am 12 years old.

**K. Gordon Chisholm, Naco.**—Please send me one of your booklets "The Story of the Wheat Pool." My daddy has been a member since the Pool started. I am nine years old and am in Grade V. and some day I hope to be a member of the Wheat Pool.

**Agatha Carlsen, Seven Persons.**—Will you please send me one of your story booklets of the Wheat Pool. We hear you broadcast over the radio every Wednesday night and we enjoy it very much. Daddy says the Wheat Pool is the only thing, and he has been in the Pool ever since it started. The crop was not very good last year. But hope it will be better this year.

**Walter I. White, Ribstone.**—Will you please send me a copy of your Wheat Pool booklet. My daddy is a Pool member and last week he and I attended the Wheat Pool meeting held in Ribstone. I am 10 years old. Thanking you.

**Joe Frolek, Ghost Pine Creek.**—I heard you were giving away junior Wheat Pool booklets. Please send me two, one for my sister and one for myself.

**Sidney Pearce, Coronada.**—Please send me a Wheat Pool book for children. I am 10 years old. My father is a member. This is all, so good-bye.

**George Taylor, Schuler.**—As I am a farmer's son I am interested in the Wheat Pool and would like one of those copies you are giving to boys and girls.

**Robert Gray, Greenlawn.**—I have been listening to your Wheat Pool talks over the radio. I am eleven years old. My father is a Pool member ever since it started. Would you kindly send me one of your children's books on the Wheat Pool. I have a brother younger than myself and he would like one too. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain.

**Agnes J. Hendrickson, Bawlf.**—I would be very pleased if you would send me one of your "Alberta Wheat Pool Junior Booklets" and also one for my

sister Irene, which I heard you announce over the radio. My father is a Wheat Pool member.

**Wanda Galarneau, Galarneauville.**—We heard your program last Wednesday night and we enjoyed it very much. Would you please send one of the books that you are giving away. Dad enjoys the Wheat Pool talks very much.

**Thelma Wilson, Heart Valley.**—We have no radio to listen in on your program but I see by your U.F.A. you are giving a little booklet to children so I would like you to send me one. I am 10 years old and we live on a homestead.

**Margaret Nicholson, Dina.**—Please could I get one of your books. There are 10 in our family so therefore I cannot ask you to send one each. My father is a Wheat Pool member and has been a member of the Pool ever since it started, and I wish it many years of success. My sister Barbara and my brother Burnie would like a book too. Thank you very much.

**Albert N. Whitnack, Hemaruka.**—Please send me a junior Wheat Pool booklet. We have no radio but I read the Wheat Pool letters and I would like to have a booklet. I will close.

**Anna Keim, Acme.**—My name is Anna Keim, Acme. My father is a U.F.A. member and also a Wheat Pool member. We have no radio but I like to read *The U.F.A.* and the Wheat Pool literature. I wish you would send me and my sister and my brother two illustrated Wheat Pool booklets. My sister is 11 years, my little brother 9 years, and I am 13 years.

**Nan Taggart, Olds.**—We do not have a radio but I have been reading in *The U.F.A.* that you are giving away booklets on the Wheat Pool. I am ten years old and my dad is a member of the U.F.A. and the Wheat Pool. Would you please send me the booklet entitled "The Canadian Wheat Pool," by W. A. Irwin and "The Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story." Thanking you.

**Verna Mitchell, age 8, Bow Island.**—I have listened in on Wednesday night talks to the children and enjoy them very much. My daddy has been a Pool member since the Pool started. Please send me one of your little booklets and oblige.

**Billy Robertson, Elnora.**—I am writing to let you know that I listen in to your Wheat Pool talk on Wednesday evenings and enjoy it very much. I thought you were an extra good talker on the U. S. Farm Board. Would you please send me a booklet on the Wheat Pool. I remain, your Wheat Pool kernel.

**Ruby E. Stables, Altario.**—Will you please send us two copies of your illustrated booklet on the Wheat Pool, as my brother Victor and I would like to read all about the Wheat Pool. My daddy has been a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started and thinks it's the best thing there is. I am a girl 10 years old.

**Boby Champney, Woolford.**—Will you please send me one of your illustrated booklets on the Wheat Pool for juniors.

**Ernest Reimann, Walsh.**—Please send me a booklet of the Wheat Pool for boys and girls. I am a boy who is 11 years old. My daddy is a Pool member. There was a "Wheat Pool" meeting here in our school last night. They had a picture show, too, showing all the big elevators and Mr. Wood and all other Pool men. There was a big crowd there to see and hear everything. The meeting was from 8 o'clock till just about 11 o'clock. The weather is not very nice here these days. It is cold and it snows every once in a while. I have a brother that is in the Wheat Pool. There are very few who are not in the Pool. I think it is a fine organization. There is a big Pool elevator here in Walsh. We have a radio here and next Wednesday, January 22nd, I hope I will hear my name come across the air. We get *The U.F.A.* too, where I think I will see my letter. I will close now. I hope I will receive my booklet soon. Good luck to you.

**Kathleen Ball, Halkirk.**—Having heard about you distributing small booklets on the Wheat Pool, I would be very grateful to you if you sent me one of

them. My father is a Wheat Pool member and my mother is for the Pool too. My age is 12 years.

**Leo Nelson, Clairmont.**—I am very much interested in the Alberta Wheat Pool so I should like to have you send me your booklet.

**Jean Boyd, Youngstown.**—Would you kindly send me the Wheat Pool booklet for children, also for my little brother. I am a member of the Junior U.F.A. My daddy and uncle are Wheat Pool members. Kindly thanking you for the books.

**Royston Watts, age 7, Ponoka.**—I read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were giving away "Wheat Pool Booklets" to young people to all who wrote. So would you please send one to above address and oblige.

**Harold Hanson, Mayerthorpe.**—I am a boy 9 years old and my daddy is a Wheat Pool member. He was one of the first ones to join. I go with daddy to Pool elevator when he hauls wheat and when I get big I am going to run a Pool elevator. Please send one of the Wheat Pool booklets which you are sending to the young people.

**George G. Bittner, Coronation.**—I have been listening in to your program and enjoy it very much. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. Please send me your free booklet. I am twelve. I got one brother and one sister.

**Helen V. Schrader, Rimbey.**—Please send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets you are offering out. Thank you.

**Johnny Yeremi, Mundare.**—I have been listening to your broadcast for several weeks and find them very interesting, so I would like one of your free booklets. There is a new branch at the Wainwright buffalo park going through two miles south of our uncle's place and two of our farms is a quarter of a mile from it. My mother and daddy belong to the U.F.A. and the people around here just finished building a new garage at Mundare, and they opened it up last Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer were up and spoke. I think they sure are interesting speakers.

**Leo Prill, Mannville.**—I would like one of your booklets of the Pool. My daddy has been in the Pool ever since it started. Our radio is not working now so are unable to get the best news. I am 18 years old. Thanking you for same.

## Loans Nearly Million Through Co-op Credit Societies

EDMONTON, Feb. 5th.—There was advanced through the Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies in the way of loans during the year 1929 the sum of \$978,175.62. This is shown in a report submitted to the Legislature this week by the Provincial Treasurer, R. G. Reid.

During the year two new societies were formed, one at Donatville and the other at Hillspring. The Garden City society was dissolved during the year, with the result that there are now thirty-seven societies in the Province having a total membership of 1,369 persons, an increase during the year of sixty-four members.

The balance outstanding at the close of 1928 of \$834,811.18 makes with the amount lent this past year total of loans of \$1,812,986.80. Of this total \$729,993.86 has been repaid, leaving a total unpaid balance at the end of 1929 of \$1,082,992.94.

The common sinking fund established under the act now amounts to \$20,720.95, which is an increase during the year of \$5,696.98.

The investments of the societies from share capital and income account in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer amounts to \$118,632.70, of which \$11,585.00 consists of saving certificates



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Story of the Sixteenth Convention of the U.F.W.A.

A Report of the Convention Concluded from Our Last Issue.

By Mrs. F. E. WYMAN

The report of the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, specially written for *The U.F.A.* by Mrs. Wyman, is concluded on this page. In our last issue many of the main features of the opening day and of Wednesday's sessions were outlined. Below the very important activities of the remainder of Convention week are described, and the writer concludes with the prediction that the U.F.W.A. will not rest upon past achievements, significant and valuable as these have been, but that the lure of our democratic movement "to be found in adventure in new fields of action," will carry the Farm Women's organization forward to still greater accomplishment in the future.

### The "Ufa" Band

Four members of the Junior Local of Okotoks called the "Ufa" Band, assisted by their supervisor, Mrs. J. A. Bell, played and sang for the Convention. They were tendered much applause.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman was elected First Vice-President and Mrs. R. Price Second Vice-President, each by acclamation.

Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, U.F.W.A. representative on the Junior Committee, presented her report. She described her first visit to the Junior Conference last June and spoke of the cultural and educational opportunities afforded there; urged all Locals to encourage the Juniors to take an active interest in the public speaking contest; and described the scholarship awarded to the boy and girl obtaining the highest number of marks in the reading course planned by the University Extension Department. The grain judging contest was described and the Junior representation at the Institute of co-operation.

Stress was laid on the value of the trained mind combined with practical knowledge.

Charles Mills, President of the Junior U.F.A., and Miss Mollie Coupland, vice-president, were presented to the Convention and each spoke briefly on behalf of the Junior organization.

A resolution asking the Central Board to prepare a plan for organizing the farm boys and girls under 15 was carried.

A resolution urging the Department of Education in connection with their new School Bill to include the teaching of instrumental music and harmony in all schools, was carried.

Miss Jessie Montgomery, B.A., Librarian, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, gave a very beautifully worded and interesting address on "Crafts and Culture."

### Co-operative Marketing

The report on Co-operative Marketing was presented by Mrs. Scholefield, convener. She gave an interesting resume of the increase in the poultry industry in the last ten years. In 1918 Alberta imported eggs and poultry for her own consumption,—today we are recognized as the fourth largest poultry producing Province in Canada.

Among the new activities mentioned were the baby chick industry, and the trade in breeding turkeys.

Mrs. Scholefield mentioned that the Alberta Poultry Pool is about to adapt its system of operation to that which has proved successful in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and in co-operation with these Provinces has formed the Canadian Poultry Pool, which is now one of the largest co-operative organizations in the country having a turnover this year of somewhere between seven and ten millions. Mrs. Scholefield covered the dairying industry, cheese, sheep, beet sugar, honey, potatoes and 'ox farming.

D. M. Malin at one time manager of the Poultry Pool, who is taking it over again on February 1st, was on the platform and answered questions asked by the delegates.

A resolution asking that the Convention go on record as being in favor of grading hen-turkeys in No. 1 condition weighing 8 pounds or over as No. 1 turkeys was carried.

Gordon Brooks, accompanied by Miss Dorothy Evelyn, sang two solos which were greatly enjoyed.

### Report on Health

Mrs. M. Banner, Convener of the Committee on Health, in her report said that our Provincial clinics had established a record in dealing with school children, statistics showing that in the last two years the cases examined and operated on have increased over 100 per cent.

Mrs. Banner asked why we could not secure a similar service for the adult population, and claimed that our rural full-time health units would give us: periodic health examinations, health education, and with the co-operation of our medical practitioners, necessary treatment.

An amendment to the Municipal Hospitals Act permitting the creation of a hospital district without the necessity of building a hospital at once, but having the right to levy taxes for the purpose of providing medical and nursing services was carried.

A resolution asking the Government to pass the necessary law to compel persons desiring to marry to produce a satis-

factory declaration of health certificate before securing a marriage license was carried.

A resolution urging that the municipalities, aided by the Government, provide Isolation Hospitals or wards to prevent the spreading of communicable diseases and loss of life among school children was carried. Mr. Cook of the Provincial Health Department was on the platform.

### Social Welfare

Mrs. S. J. Bentley presented the report on Social Welfare. She suggested for consideration three outstanding social problems: (1) Safe and certain employment for our youth upon leaving home. (2) The discouragement of all forms of gambling without distinction as to the objectives thereof. (3) The destruction of the drinking custom.

The first problem was discussed, and a resolution carried, asking that the U.F.W.A. Executive study the matter with a view to co-ordinating rural and urban organizations in an effort to set up an information bureau to which enquiries may be made regarding employment and employers.

A resolution was carried recording disapproval of the exceptions from the criminal code which permit the use of wheels of fortune at fairs and also permit lotteries for religious and charitable bazaars.

A resolution was carried requesting the Provincial Government to add 50 per cent to the present retail price of all liquors at the next session, the object being to decrease the consumption of these beverages in Alberta.

Mrs. Hilda M. Young gave a demonstration on glove making which was extremely interesting and instructive. Mrs. Young had a unique showing also of many hand made articles made from leather and fur.

Dr. Kerby, B.A., D.D., gave an interesting address on "Gleanings from a European Tour". The convention showed their appreciation by hearty applause.

Dr. H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., came to the platform. A delegate asked that the Convention rise in his honor. Dr. Wood addressed the Convention congratulating it on the number present, and expressed his desire for the success of the work for the coming year.

Miss Patterson, President of the Educational Association of the Province, briefly addressed the Convention; and Mrs. Wm. Carson of Calgary brought greetings from the Women's Section of the Dominion Labor Party.

### Calgary U.F.W.A. Takes Charge

At this time the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local took charge of the program and the serving of tea. Mrs. Sibbald presided, and introduced Mrs. Roy German, President of the Local, who expressed delight at the success of the Convention and well wishes for the ensuing year.

A musical program was given by the pupils of Miss Snyder, Torrington Studio, which was greatly enjoyed. A violin duet and encore was played by Neil and Glen German, and was much appreciated.

Before adjournment two resolutions were passed. One asking that the Minister of Agriculture arrange for a Women's Conference Week at the Agricultural Schools, and one expressing our very



sincere appreciation and thanks to Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, Hon. Irene Parlby, Miss Jessie Montgomery, Mrs. Hilda Young, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. E. A. Corbett, Dr. Kerby and Rev. J. E. Todd, the Board of management of Central United Church, the Red Cross for providing the nursery, the Calgary Board of Trade, the Probus Club, the fraternal delegates, the Press, the Calgary U.F.W.A., and all those who entertained us with music and contributed in any way to the success of our Convention.

#### Prizes Presented

On Friday afternoon the prizes given by the Executive to the Directors whose constituencies showed the largest increase of membership during the past year was presented. The first prize was given to Mrs. H. C. McDaniel for Medicine Hat constituency and the second prize to Mrs. M. Banner for Acadia.

The sixteenth annual Convention of the U.F.W.A. is now past history. We believe it has made a valuable contribution to the status of the agricultural people of the Province, but judging the future by the past, there will be no resting on past achievements, or pleasure in fading laurels for the farm women; for the lure of that democratic movement is in the adventure to be found in new fields of action—growth for the individual, and growth for the organization.

"Build thee more stately mansions, oh,  
my soul;

As the swift seasons roll!

Leave thy low-vaulted past!

Let each new temple, nobler than the  
last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome  
more vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's  
unresting sea."

The Executive was tendered a vote of thanks for their work of the past year, ending with a vigorous cheer and a tiger. Earlier in the convention each of the three members was given a corsage bouquet of flowers.

### Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Iron Springs U.F.W.A. Local elected Mrs. Bert Wyman as president and Mrs. G. Green as secretary for the current year.

Turin U.F.W.A. has now a membership of thirty-one, reports Mrs. Roy Handley. At the last meeting, at the home of Mrs. Carver, Mrs. A. Mitchell gave her report of the Annual Convention.

Maple U.F.W.A. Local appreciated the three-day sewing demonstration, a nursing lecture and the baby clinic held last year, reports Mrs. Will Hughes, secretary. They hold winter meetings jointly with the U.F.A., hoping thereby to get larger attendance for both Locals.

Windy Hill U.F.W.A. charges \$1 membership fee, raising the balance by giving entertainments, writes Mrs. Fred G. Hartwick, the new secretary. Mrs. S. S. Thompson is president and Mrs. A. C. McWilliams vice-president. A program for the year has been drawn up, which promises very pleasant meetings.

The annual meeting of Eclipse U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Johnstone, when Mrs. J. Maurer, Mrs. J. M. Griffiths and Mrs.

J. G. Elliott were elected officers. The January meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Morrical, was given up to planning work for the year, and to sewing on the quilt that is being made.

Albright U.F.W.A. Local are planning to have a basketry demonstration and a baby clinic this year, reports Mrs. E. Eastman, who has been re-elected secretary. Both these gatherings will be held in the community hall which is to be built very shortly, lumber being on the ground. Mrs. L. Biesel is president and Mrs. Chandler vice-president.

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. had a Question Box at their first meeting this year; each member drew a slip on which was written a question and a date, and she will answer the question at the meeting indicated. Among other interesting features of their program are a demonstration on papier mache, a talk by A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., and a paper, Hints on Dieting.

The 1930 program for Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local includes a number of papers and discussions, among them being the following: Woman and the Vote; Gardening Hints; Poultry; Canadian Council of Agriculture; The Legislature; debate, "Resolved that the girls of today are hell-bent;" demonstration, flower making; Why Is My Child a Liar? Wisdom of Preventing Disease; and the special studies of the organization.

Warner U.F.W.A. Local was "busy and happy" during the past year, reports Mrs. Roy Rains, secretary. "We sent delegates to all the conventions, and a Junior to the Co-operative Institute. Their reports have always been of benefit to those of us who stayed at home." Among the year's activities were the remembering of new babies and sick persons, entertaining neighboring Locals, giving a Christmas gift to a needy family, taking an interest in the school work, and bringing the baby clinic to Warner. The Local was particularly interested in beautifying the cemetery, \$123.50 having been collected and spent in buying trees and shrubs for this purpose. Enough money was raised by serving supper at dances so that the Local begins the current year with a good balance in hand.

A cooking demonstration, baby clinic, and a visit from the travelling clinic were arranged last year by Westling U.F.W.A. Local, which "were all very successful; everyone thought so well of Dr. Washburn and his staff," reports Mrs. E. M. Will. They held a joint meeting with Birch Lake Local, with Hon. Mrs. Parlby and Mrs. Wyman as speakers; Miss Mildred Forcht and Mrs. Billingshurst were delegates to the Junior Conference and Annual Convention respectively, and gave splendid reports at subsequent meetings; a picnic, a school treat, a concert, a farewell party and a sale of fancy work and home cooking were other features of the year's activities. Officers are: Mrs. Monson president, Mrs. Billingshurst vice-president and Miss Mildred Forcht secretary. At the annual meeting Mrs. Will, retiring president, was presented with a lovely ring, in appreciation of her services.

After paying expenses, dues, buying fruit for sick friends and contributing towards stove, fence and piano for the

U.F.A. Hall, Willow Bank U.F.W.A. Local finished the year with \$86 on hand, reports Mrs. Lyons, retiring secretary. During the year they held 22 meetings, 1 Red Cross whist drive, 2 skating parties, one farewell party, an ice cream social and dance, helped with picnic and dance; a three-day sewing demonstration, a sale of work and supper. The new officers are Mrs. V. McNiven, Mrs. R. Dyer and Mrs. J. Forbes.

Members of Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. Local are as much interested as ever, reports Mrs. F. E. Crawford. This Local have an entertainment committee who work with the men's committee and put on entertainments jointly. They also hold an oyster supper in February each year, when delegates' reports are given; the big event of the summer is the July picnic, and in December they have a banquet each year. A demonstration on home decorating was well attended and much enjoyed. Their sick committee looks after sick members of both Locals. A program for 1930 meetings has been arranged and printed. Meetings are held at the members' homes, and each opens with singing and a roll call. Current Events are also given a place at most of the meetings. Some of the special subjects for papers, discussions, etc., are: Effects of Laughter on the System; Short Talks on Hygiene; Scientific Temperance; Queen Victoria's Life; Helping Boys Through the 'Teen Age; Is the Modern Girl More Useful to Home and Community than Her Grandmother Was? Teaching Boys and Girls to Hold the Right Attitude Towards Each Other. A basket picnic trip to the Lacombe Experimental Farm will be held in August. Mrs. L. Russell is president, Mrs. D. A. Morrow vice-president and Mrs. P. Iverson secretary.

#### A SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

If we start trying to take a scientific attitude about our own behavior, looking at ourselves objectively, the first thing we do is to laugh, and that has an extremely good effect on our behavior. In two hundred years I think we shall be in a position, insofar as we are willing to take a scientific point of view, to clear up our own characters as we can now, to a large extent, our own health.—J. B. S. Haldane.

### Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Wallpaper Cleaner:** Make a stiff dough of flour and water, adding whiting in the proportion of 2 tablespoons to each cup of flour. Rub the wallpaper with pieces of this, discarding as it becomes soiled. Powdered laundry starch is also recommended for cleaning wallpaper.

**Paint Cleaner:** For cleaning and preserving dark paintwork, shake together in a bottle equal quantities of turpentine, vinegar, linseed oil and methylated spirits. Apply with bits of soft rag, discarding each piece as it becomes soiled. After the surface has been cleaned, polish lightly with a clean cloth. This should not be used on white paint, as it has a tendency to yellow it.

**Leather-covered Furniture** will last longer if given a good oil rub twice a year. Castor oil or any commercial leather polish can be used. It should be very evenly distributed, and well rubbed off.



as any surplus oil will collect dust and darken the leather.

**Soap Jelly:** Collect soap scraps and melt in boiling water for soap jelly.

**Cleaning Bedsteads:** When taking bedsteads down don't knock up the sides with a hammer, but drop a little oil around the ends and they will come apart quite easily. For cleaning tarnished brass bedsteads use a paste of whiting and ammonia.

## "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6653. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 35 inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard is required 35 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6630. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards of 39 inch material. For collar, tie, turn-over cuffs and belt of contrasting material requires 3-8 yard 39 inches wide, cut crosswise. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Price 15c.

### MRS. SPENCER'S LETTER

We greatly regret the unavoidable omission from the current issue of Mrs. Spencer's usual feature letter. Publication of this feature, which is highly valued by our readers, will be resumed in the March 1st number of *The U.F.A.*

## PARTRIDGE HILL U.F.W.A.



The above group was taken at the August meeting of Partridge Hill U.F.W.A. Local, when Mrs. McNaughton was a visitor and gave a talk on immigration. During the year this Local also enjoyed visits from Mrs. Conquest of the Red Cross Society, E. A. Corbett who spoke on French Canadians, and Mr. Hughes of the Poultry Pool. At a recent joint meeting with the U.F.A. Local, a presentation was made to A. Lunan, formerly U.F.A. Director and valued member, reports Mrs. Latimer, secretary.

## Aims of the U.F.W.A.

To widen the influence of the farmers' movement. Improvement of rural schools through organized efforts and co-operation between the community and the teacher.

The improvement of legislation affecting women and children and the Province as a whole.

Better provision for the medical care of the rural districts, and more adequate machinery for the safeguarding of Public Health and Child Welfare.

Education of women and young people in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Community betterment through study, discussion and co-operative effort.

The raising of the standard of home, of community and of national life.

Co-operation with all forces, moral or material, which are working for the greatest good of the country and its people.

## "State Medicine Sure to Come," States the Minister of Health

U.F.A. Convention Adopts Resolution as Submitted, Asks Extension of Clinics, Cancer Hospital, Health Certificate Before Marriage, and Other Measures in Interests of Public Health.

"State medicine is sure to come," declared Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, addressing the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. on January 22nd. "It is held out as something to be afraid of, and it is said it is un-British, yet over 70 per cent. of the medical men in Britain are working for the state in one way or another, and they are going to do that here."

Mr. Hoadley's frank declaration was made after the adoption of a resolution from the Alexandra Provincial C. A., asking that the U.F.A. Central Executive make a full investigation into the possibilities of state medicine in all its branches. He stated that a larger unit than a municipality would be necessary, in order to insure proper equipment. "Would you think you were sane if you sat still and deliberately let some stock get sick and not do anything until it was almost dead, and then ran to the vet?" he asked. "And yet, we, in our pride and strength,

wait until we are almost at our last gasp before we send for the doctor. In Ontario, all the money that is spent on health is 19 cents per head, against \$12.50 for education, and remember that education only applies to the children and health to every living soul. If we want to be a healthy race, we must hire men to keep us well. The Chinese discovered that 3,000 years ago."

"The Convention adopted a resolution from Wetaskiwin C.A., in praise of the travelling clinic, and asking that its scope be widened to give "free annual medical inspection to every child attending rural schools as soon as possible."

Speaking subsequently, Mr. Hoadley said the clinics had been losing money, yet, cheap as the service was, many people could not afford to pay the fees. He thought that to place the matter on a proper basis every rural municipal district should pay for the travelling clinic within its area. The small fees would



then be paid by the taxpayers, as they should be, and the clinic would widen its activities as far as might be.

#### 24,000 Children Examined.

Mr. Hoadley cited statistics showing that from 1924 to 1929, a total of 24,000 children had been examined by the clinic. The number of clinics held was 184. Other figures were: school districts participating, 1,200; families served, 4,061; physical examinations, 14,215; tonsils and adenoid operations, 4,054; other operations, 466; dental examinations 14,636.

The Minister declared that no money the state could spend would give better service than that spent on clinics for the outlying districts. The cost was only about one-tenth of the regular service. Advice on health, including pre-natal advice, would be obtained.

#### Warns Against Spectacle Quacks

"I propose," Mr. Hoadley concluded, "if I can get the money from the Legislature, to add to the clinic a specialist in connection with the eyes of our children. Too many people buy spectacles from quacks and possibly damage the eyesight for life."

The Convention adopted a resolution asking Provincial legislation "to compel persons desiring to marry to produce satisfactory health certificates before marrying."

An amendment to the Hospital Act was asked, to provide that any hospital dependent on public funds "shall open its doors to any person who is licensed to practice the healing art, and that his patients may receive equal service with others."

#### Municipal Doctors.

Other resolutions adopted dealing with health matters asked that the Minister of Health investigate the feasibility of establishing a Provincial cancer hospital; that legislation be passed to permit rate-payers in any part of a municipality to "vote themselves into a municipal doctor district," since "farmers of some districts are of the opinion that it is wiser to pay our doctors a salary through taxation," and the "village centres are the most logical centres for doctors and in most cases serve more than one unit, and different parts of a municipal unit are served by several villages" (this from McCafferty Local); that "the Municipal Hospital Act be amended to permit of the creation of a hospital district without the necessity of building a hospital at once, and that such hospital district have the power to levy taxes for the purpose of providing medical and nursing services."

A resolution from Big Valley to Munson C. A. was carried, asking that, as "it is neither humane, nor hygienic, that sick persons travelling to or from a hospital should be compelled to travel on a stretcher in the baggage car," the C. N. R. and C. P. R. be requested to make more suitable provision for such cases, either by alterations of the small smoking compartment of the second class coach, or by some other suitable arrangement for the transportation of persons seriously ill."

#### Late U.F.W.A. News

Mrs. L. McKinnon and Mrs. E. R. Briggs reported on the Annual Convention at the last meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local. Standing committees were elected as follows: sick visiting, Mrs. Huser; social, Mrs. Sibbald, Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Dole; program, Miss Bateman, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Hughes, Miss Birch was re-elected secretary.



## Do These Things Count Most With You in Buying Hardy Plants?

1 Are you more fussy about the packing than about whether the plants are field grown? or do you want to be sure of both?

2 Are you willing to wait a year for bloom, or do you want to be sure of it first year?

3 Do you want good husky, full-sized clumps all set in high gear ready to start at the word go? Or are you willing to put up with less desirable stock, do some nursing, expect some losses, just to save a few cents per plant?

4 Do you believe guarantee of delivery in approved "good condition" and "on time" is a thing so often claimed that it no longer means anything? Nevertheless you demand the guarantee just the same. We replace free any stock which does not grow.

Well, about all we can say to you is, that we have only one thing to sell and that is *satisfaction*. If you don't get a full and running over measure of that from us, we see to it that you do. No one has an equal in assortment, quantity or all-round quality of stock. This sounds like blowing. But it's a fact too easily proven to tempt exaggeration. Come look over our nursery. See for yourself. Send for the 24 page illustrated catalogue and Planters' Guide.

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Watchword: SERVICE

# U. F. A. Junior Activities

Motto: EQUITY

## "The Junior Ufa's Band"

A Song Which Made a Hit at the Annual Convention.

There were so many requests for the words of the "Junior Ufa's Band" from delegates at the Convention that the Okotoks Junior U.F.A. have pleasure in publishing them. Although we did not have one at Calgary, it is better fun if there is a conductor, who sings throughout with the band. The choice of instruments can be varied and words changed accordingly. A piano is also included in the band and it will be found more effective to sing the verses with piano accompaniment only, so that the words may be heard. If you can persuade your audience to join in the refrain all the better. The music can be obtained for 25 cents from Miss Bernice Patterson Okotoks, Alta. The words of the song are given below:

(Parody on "Macnamara's Band")

We know you're glad to meet us, we're the Junior Ufa's Band.  
Although our members are but few, we're the finest in the land.  
Of course, I am conductor, and many a time we play  
From all the great composers that you hear of every day.

*Chorus:*

The drum goes bang and the cymbals clang, and the music plays away.  
We have a fine harmonica, the banjo-uke we play.

Ta ra ra.

The twiddle of our fiddle makes the music simply grand.  
A credit to Alberta is the Junior Ufa's Band.

*Refrain: Ta ra ra, etc.*

Whenever an election comes we're on the farmer's side;  
The way we play our fine old tunes fills every heart with pride.  
We're for co-operation and we'd have you understand,  
That we sure can do it justice with our Junior Ufa's Band.

*Chorus and Refrain*

We play at every social and at every country ball,  
At many a farmers' rally, we are there both one and all.  
The Prince of Wales to "E.P." came and took me by the hand  
Says he: "I've never seen the equal of the Junior Ufa's Band."

*Chorus and Refrain*

## Items of Interest from the Junior U.F.A. Locals

Harmony Juniors have just put on a play followed by a dance, which realized \$33.00.

Margaret Hogg, secretary of the Loyalty Juniors, reports their membership drive is progressing very favorably.

Hastings Coulee Juniors are planning a minstrel show, reports Davy Jones, Jr., the secretary. Meetings are held every two weeks.

Roy Forberg, secretary, reports that the Loughheed Juniors are having a series of very interesting meetings. A debate will be the main feature of their next meeting.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the McCafferty Junior Local: President, Ettie Martinell; vice-president, Harold Carney; secretary, Helen Johnston.

Elizabeth Hettler, secretary, reports that at the last meeting of the Keystone

Junior Local fortune telling was the main item on the program, and everyone reports having thoroughly enjoyed it.

Horse Hills is the name of a recently organized Junior Local at Edmonton, of which Tom Leel is secretary, and E. C. Hallman, director. There are twenty-one paid up members.

The annual meeting of the Renfrew Junior Local was held on January 4th. The officers elected were: President, Dorothy Colbens; vice-president, Joe Langeland; secretary-treasurer, Minnie Lavold.

Ellen Fraser is secretary, and Kathryn Sharp president of the new Munson Junior Local. There are eleven paid-up members, all of whom are very interested and anxious to make their Local a real success.

The last meeting of the Mossie Junior Local was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harris on January 11th. Catherine MacKenzie was elected secre-

tary in place of Nan MacKenzie who has left for Edmonton.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Junior Local, Helen Paulson was elected president; Agnes Paulson, vice-president; Juanita Paulson, secretary-treasurer. The Veteran Juniors are looking forward to a very happy and prosperous year.

The annual meeting of the Cando Junior Local was held on January 25th, at which fifteen signed the membership roll. The following are the officers elected: President, L. Savage; vice-president, Robert Harrington; secretary-treasurer, J. Moore.

A new Local has been formed at Daysland with nineteen paid-up members, and is known as the Willow Junior Local. The following officers have been elected: President, Fred Makarowski; vice-president, Sam Wirth; secretary, Ernest Koehli, Jr.

A new Local has been formed at Talbot known as the Talbot Junior U.F.A. At their initial meeting held January 27th ten members were enrolled and the following officers elected: President, Albert Smith; vice-president, Finnis Bridge; secretary-treasurer, Jennie Stokes.

At the annual meeting of the Lockhart Juniors, Robert Layton was elected president; Louise Beddoes, vice-president; and James Layton secretary-treasurer. Four committees, membership, program, social and athletic, were formed with three members on each. The last part of the evening was spent in playing games and dancing.

Katie Plack, secretary, Balzac Local, reports that Charlie Mills, Junior President, gave a very instructive talk at their recent meeting on University Week, the Field Crops Competition, and Junior U.F.A. work. Dick Lyall, their delegate to the Annual Convention, gave an interesting report. A number of members from the Senior Local were present.

The last meeting of the Avondale Junior Local was held at the home of Mrs. S. Thomson, when the following officers were elected: President, Doris Ford; vice-president, Doris Johnson; secretary, Mildred Johnson; directors, Annie Ford, Angeline Craig, Mildred Johnson. Songs and recitations by the members were greatly enjoyed, after which lunch was served.

At the Brownfield Junior Local's meeting on January 18th, William Butterwick, secretary, presented a very satisfactory report of the financial condition of the Local for the year 1929. The following officers were elected for 1930: President, Maxfield H. Carter; vice-president, Harold W. Brown; secretary, George W. Butterwick. A committee to take charge of a dance to be held soon was appointed.

The Camrose Invincibles have reorganized with a membership of twelve members. The following are the officers elected: President, Jack Slattery; vice-



president, Mary Slattery; secretary, Worthy Harbor; treasurer, Teddy Roese; corresponding editor, Borden McNeight; supervisor, Mrs. R. H. Elliott. The meetings are to be held the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of every month.

"We held our Junior U.F.A. meeting on January 25th, with 25 members present," writes Phyllis Trigg, secretary of the Twin Lake Local. "The following officers were elected: Jack Chilton, president; Elenor Fossen, vice-president; Phyllis Trigg, secretary-treasurer; Roy Montney, William Chilton and Harold McNalley, directors. After discussion, it was decided to send in our application to enter the Field Crops Competition, and we also sent in 16 application forms filled out by members of the Local. We expect to get about 35 or 40 to enter before February 15th. We have 32 members joined up for this year, and expect to get more soon."

A very interesting and well attended debate was held in Pigeon Creek school on Saturday, January 11th, by the Chesterwold Junior and Senior Locals, the Juniors taking the affirmative of the topic: "Resolved that the New School Bill as proposed by Perren Baker is in the best interests of education in Alberta." The Junior debaters felt well repaid for their efforts when the judges gave the decision in their favor. After the debate many members of the audience voiced their opinions on the subject. Many thanks to the ladies who provided the bounteous lunch before we departed. The regular monthly meeting of the Juniors was held on February 1st, with our new president, Charlie Plester, in the chair and a large number of members present. After the business was disposed of the north group did real credit to the art of entertainment for the rest of the evening. The program consisted of various songs, recitations, dialogues and folk-dance. It might be well at this time to note that our Local is divided into two groups, each group providing entertainment at every second meeting. However, as part of the next program the debaters of the south group will debate against those of the north group on the old bone of contention: Horse power vs. tractor power on the farm.

#### SNOWDEN'S PHILOSOPHY

Declaring that "his philosophy of life was mainly responsible for what a man made of his life," Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, informed the British National Union of Journalists recently that he had a philosophy which could be described in two sentences: "Never imagine difficulties," and "Resign yourself to the inevitable—it is no use worrying about things which are beyond your power to remove."

#### THE REASON

From the hall where the salesmen's convention was being held came roar after roar of applause.

"What's all the noise about?" asked a policeman of a man who had just stepped out.

"They've been making speeches," replied the latter, "and somebody just introduced the man who sold Mussolini a book on how to acquire self-confidence."

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# Consumer Co-operation Next Step Towards Goal of Economic Independence

**U. F. A. Convention of Opinion That Work of Pools in Developing Selling Efficiency Must Be Supplemented by Greater Efficiency in Buying**

Can the economic problems of the farm be solved completely by the development of co-operative marketing, or must the strengthening of the farmers' selling power be accompanied by greater efficiency in buying?

These questions were raised in a comprehensive report from the Alberta Council of Co-operation on Centralized Buying through the Co-operative Wholesale, Ltd., presented at the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, in a further report of the activities of the Council presented by Norman F. Priestley, also in behalf of the Council of Co-operation and in two notable addresses on "Constructive Co-operation" by A. Simmons of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Association.

The intense interest displayed by the delegates in the discussion of this subject; the unanimous adoption by the Convention of the Council's report; the strongly expressed desire of delegates that the activities of U.F.A. Locals in consumer co-operation should be intensified; and the adoption of a resolution asking "the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee to carry on their investigations along this line, with power to take action if they deem it advisable," appear to indicate that the Locals throughout the Province are convinced that co-operative marketing is not enough, but that it is essential to supplement the work of the Pools by co-operation in buying. Consumers' Co-operation, it would seem, is on the eve of a new phase of expansion in rural Alberta.

The resolution directing the "U.F.A. Co-operative Committee" to carry on their investigations into the possibilities of extended activity in consumer co-operation by U.F.A. Locals, was substituted by the Convention for a lengthy resolution, from Sedgwick Provincial C. A., setting forth detailed plans for the incorporation of U.F.A. Locals under the Co-operative Associations Act, and their utilization of the facilities provided by the Co-operative Wholesale.

The report of the Alberta Co-operative Council on Centralized buying is printed in full below:

## REPORT ON CO-OP WHOLESALE

In spite of the very great progress that has been made in recent years in connection with one phase of the economic farm problem, namely, that of co-operative marketing, we must all realize that the farm problem from an economic view point, namely, the ability to wrest a living from the products of the soil, is still unsolved. Recognizing as we must that our co-operative marketing organizations, and more especially the Wheat Pool, are functioning as very efficient business organizations, we may naturally ask ourselves the question: Why is it that in spite of the development of our organized selling strength, in spite of the fact that we have developed the biggest and admittedly one of the most efficient sales organizations in the world, why is it that we do not see more definite signs measured by that infallible yard stick, our pocket books, of economic independence?

### Depends on Two Factors.

We referred just now to our goal of economic independence—in other words, our ability to improve our living conditions socially and economically. This depends not only upon the price we obtain for our products, or upon the price at which we purchase our supplies, but

upon the surplus remaining after the necessities of life have been obtained.

Let us survey the economic field as it applies to the production of farm products, using as our example the production of wheat. The price of any commodity depends in the last analysis upon the supply as measured in terms of consumptive demand, and we at this stage of our social development cannot control production of the commodity which is, and no doubt must remain for the present, our principal crop and consequently our major source of income.

### World Wheat Situation.

Take the world situation in regard to wheat. In Canada with improved methods of cultivation, brush clearing and breaking equipment, combines, etc., and the enhanced world price of wheat which the Wheat Pool has been largely instrumental in maintaining during the last few years, we have increased our acreage sown to wheat and are likely to continue to do so.

In the States, the Government through the Farm Loan Board is practically bonussing the production of wheat.

Argentina has increased her acreage and is likely to continue to do so as long as she can take advantage of a world wheat market created and maintained by our Pool.

Australia is doing the same thing. Soviet Russia has placed enormous farm machinery orders with United States firms, and is going into massed production on a scale likely to re-establish her as one of the great wheat exporting countries.

Other European governments through high tariffs to protect home-grown wheat are encouraging production, and in the case of France have been successful in encouraging home production to the point of creating an exportable surplus.

The Western farmer is in the unique position of receiving a relatively good price for his product through the intervention of nature in preventing him from producing a normal crop and thereby contributing to a world surplus.

Given the immediately available world's acreage for wheat and two normal world crops, we face a world surplus and with the unorganized competition of other exporting countries this can mean nothing else but a lower price level.

Our physical, geographical and climatic conditions are such that we must continue to produce wheat at present without regard to world supply. Other countries which are to-day producing wheat can in most instances grow other crops when wheat fails as a means of producing a living, and the logical attitude for us as members of an intelligent organized

community is to so order our affairs that we can still profitably produce wheat at a price which will be unprofitable in other countries.

### Mobilize Buying Efficiency.

Recognizing that buying efficiency in the manufacture of any product is just as important in meeting competition as selling efficiency, and with the situation in regard to our principal source of income, namely wheat, which we have just outlined, it behooves us to organize our buying end of production so as to consolidate and make effective our massed purchasing power, and use efficiently the dollar which our massed selling power has produced, as aptly illustrated by the present-day tendency to large industrial combinations using their purchasing power as a unit in the purchase of their raw materials, thereby being able to turn out their product at a continually lower cost—as an instance, auto corporations.

From the foregoing, it is evident that unless and until we can control production of our major crops we must take measures to safeguard the purchasing power of what that crop produces—our wheat dollar—in competition with the wheat of the world.

Granted that we are facing this problem, it behooves us to make no little plans, but deal with it as co-operators with the same degree of efficiency and on the same scale as are those competitive industrial combinations such as chain-store organization, which in the adoption and evolution of improved business methods in buying and distributing for profit, we have to meet in buying and distributing for service to the individual consumer without profit.

Looking back over our attempts to organize as consumers during the last decade, we cannot fail to see some of the weaknesses inherent in our present methods of leaving to each local community the task of organizing and operating a general merchandising business, each having to succeed or fail as it proved possible or impossible to learn by their individual, independent, and often costly experiments and mistakes and each lacking any definite plan of development.

### Centralized Buying Essential.

The knowledge gained of methods and practices leading to success as the result of all co-operative efforts, whether successful or otherwise, can only be made available by a system of centralized buying and supervision with local ownership and control, or in other words adopting the factors of efficiency in the chain-store system to co-operative effort.

It is proving difficult to consolidate the buying, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, under our present system of entirely independent store units. The system is also demonstrating many inefficiencies through the lack of standardization. Again, there is the fact that for a man to make a 100 per cent co-operative store he requires to be an expert in several different technical phases of the work. In our present system we cannot hope to make such a personnel available to 500 or 1,000 units.

In a centralized system such services can be made available at minimum cost through



the fact that expert supervision in comprehensive plans for future development—buying, store planning, store dressing, accounting and many other phases, to say nothing of the co-ordination of buying power—can all be made available.

Given such a sound business structure as here outlined, coupled with an efficient central executive, the question of finance does not present any serious problems.

## Two Parts of the Same Thing

### Convention Speaker on Consumer and Producer Co-operation

"Unless we accept co-operation as a philosophy, then all we are doing is to use it as a patch on the present profit system," declared A. Simmons of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale, in the course of the first of his two addresses on "Constructive Co-operation" at the U.F.A. Annual Convention. Mr. Simmons contended that "instead of being two distinct and separate things," producer co-operation and consumer co-operation are "merely parts of the same thing."

If every farmer obtained \$1.75 a bushel for his wheat, said the speaker, and yet had no control over the prices he paid for the goods and services he had to buy, these prices would rise, and absorb the gains made by the selling organizations. The good price for wheat, moreover, would encourage increased production, and so tend to bring down prices on the world market.

Mr. Simmons pointed out that of every dollar spent in the purchase of retail goods, 60 cents was absorbed in distributing costs. This, through co-operative buying, could be reduced. The farmers could take the output of two or three oil refineries, two or three boot and shoe factories. "As soon as we bring together our collective buying power we would be able to meet the manufacturer. Every time you buy an article you cast your vote as to who is to get your dollar. If you buy that article from a co-operative you cast your vote for the building up of co-operative dividends that come back to you in the form of increased purchasing power."

In his second address Mr. Simmons outlined at length proposals for the creation of a co-operative banking and credit institution to serve the needs of all the farmers' co-operative enterprises. He stressed the need also for action in the political field to ensure a clear field for the development of co-operative enterprise.

### "CANADA IN 1930"

"Canada 1930" is the title of a new publication issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the aim of providing a "concise and up-to-date annual review, comprehensive in scope and popular in form, of the current economic situation in Canada." Its 181 pages are illustrated with 158 pictures and diagrams, and the chapters are devoted to the various industries, population, education, etc. Copies may be secured on application to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Production of the Canadian lumber industry in 1928 was valued at \$139,424,754, an increase of 4.3 per cent over 1928. The output of lumber for the year was 4,337,253,000 feet board measure.

# THE Western Empire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

## EXTRACTS FROM 1929 REPORT

Assets.....	\$ 1,712,877.48
Premium Income.....	308,996.28
Interest Earned.....	108,282.72
Policy Reserves.....	1,280,945.00
Insurance Issued.....	2,205,197.00
Insurance in Force.....	11,600,404.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business.....	393,093.56

## High Interest Earnings

The high interest earnings of the Company—7.60% on the mean Ledger Assets—the very favorable mortality experience and the moderate expenses are again reflected in the splendid profits being paid to Policyholders.

### Write for Copy of Annual Report.

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HON. R. W. CRAIG                      WM. SMITH, President.  
BRIG.-GEN. H. M. DYER, Vice-Pres.  
F. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer  
Branch Office: 412 Empire Bldg., EDMONTON, ALTA. E. R. DAME, Mgr. for Northern Alberta  
G. F. DRIVER, Mgr. for Southern Alberta, 404-5 P. Burns Bldg., CALGARY, ALTA.

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# NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

## The Co-operative Audit Bureau

By F. McDONALD,

2nd VicePresident Alberta Co-operative Livestock Pool.

Under the above name, the youngest of the circle of Provincial co-operative units came into being on May 15th, 1929, through the joint efforts of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, the Alberta Dairy Pool and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale, for the following purposes:

1. To provide Co-operative Associations with audit facilities at cost.
2. To provide facilities for advice and assistance to member in connection with their accounting problems.
3. To promote standardization in accounting and in the compilation of reports.
4. To co-ordinate in a practical way the accounting and administrative work of the local units and with their central organization.

Like all other co-operatives, it was a child of necessity; not in the sense of a primary economic need, but a necessity created by the multiplicity of those co-operatives which in one form or another carried on a consignment or trading business. Particularly was this need felt by those co-operatives who carried out their purpose through local units.

### Need Long Recognized.

The need of adequate auditing service had, of course, been recognized long before the day and year mentioned. In fact, in past years many, many co-operative organizations had been wrecked on the reef of improper accounting and a lack of a proper realization of the need of a thorough audit. But in late years the various acts of the Legislature under which the various co-operatives had become incorporated contained provisions which looked to the safe-guarding of the membership through a paper audit of the accounts of the units. Those within the co-operatives who took the long view and wished to lay their foundations securely were also alive to the importance of sound accounting methods. Many units utilized the services of professional auditors of the reputable sort, but other units found the cost of such services prohibitive. Many unit managers and bookkeepers who wished to bring their work to a better level were unable to obtain the necessary coaching from any source sympathetic to the thing which they were trying to do. The efforts of the various units were unrelated to each other and from a Province-wide viewpoint, the situation was one which became more unsatisfactory as the units emerged from their initial organization stage and became, by confederation, considerable trading and servicing concerns. In the aggregate, it appeared that the co-operatives were paying a considerable price for a service which was on the whole producing meagre results.

Three Provincial organizations, in particular, felt the need of a service, organized along co-operative lines, which could concentrate exclusively upon co-operative work and yet retain the independence so necessary to the effective

work of the auditor. A staff auditor operating under the Provincial body and passing upon the accounts of the local units would be quite out of harmony with the theory of co-operative organization. The autonomy of the local unit must remain intact, and yet it was of the utmost importance that all units move together in the same general direction in this particular phase of their activity.

### How the Bureau Is Formed.

Out of much thought and discussion there eventually came the Co-operative Bureau. Constitutionally, the Bureau is a federation of the three Provincial organizations referred to above, provision of course being made for other co-operative organizations to become members with representation on the directorate. Each of these organizations appoints one member to an executive which is responsible for the conduct of the Bureau business. Indirectly, therefore, every local unit which is a member of any one of the three Provincial organizations mentioned is represented on the Bureau executive. No single Provincial body can direct the policy of the Bureau or dominate its administration. The Bureau appeals to the local unit on the merit of its general plan and upon the merit of the service given.

Technically, the Bureau aims to provide a service equal to that rendered by the best professional firms in the Province, and more suitable to the requirements of co-operative bodies. The managing auditor selected was taken from the responsible position of assistant Provincial auditor in charge of the most important assignments for which the Provincial audit office was responsible, and is a qualified chartered accountant of many years' standing. A son of the farm, he has been made fully acquainted, through hard experience, with the reasons why farmers and workers must co-operate and through many years of clerical and professional work, that viewpoint has not been lost. The organization and selection of staff, a most difficult problem in any business, promises to be satisfactorily solved, and fine testimonials are on file in the Bureau office, showing the favorable reactions of local managers to the type of man who visits them from the Audit Bureau.

### Aims for Enduring Results.

As to actual results to date, it may be stated that the Bureau has first of all dealt capably with all audit work entrusted to it. In so doing, the foundations are being laid for standardization of systems so that statistical comparisons of real value may be compiled for the information of all concerned. The management is of the conservative type, not concerned with much publicity or spectacular achievement but with a grip of the essentials and the patience to work through difficulty to substantial and enduring results.

The response of the local units to the appeal for support of the Bureau has been most gratifying, and to-day the managing

auditor with three assistants is busy, day and night, with the work necessary to be completed for annual meetings shortly to be held. Many units who were under engagements of a binding sort for their 1929 audit service will swing to the Bureau for 1930, and there is every reason to believe that on its first birthday in May next the Co-operative Audit Bureau will be caring for a patronage which will fully justify the vision of those who brought it into being.

The year 1929 has been the period during which the Bureau has sought to consolidate the patronage of the various co-operative units. The year 1930 will unquestionably mark the inauguration of a broader program with distinctly educational features. With the training period for its own staff well advanced, the Bureau will concern itself with the spreading of information in such form that the local manager or book-keeper may, if he will, gain the necessary skill to carry out the very considerable accounting duties which fall to his lot.

The local co-operative unit is pleased with the Bureau because it has made available to the membership the protection contemplated in the acts of the Legislature, which permit the incorporation of co-operative bodies and has made this protection available within the co-operative circle.

The Provincial co-operative bodies are pleased with the Bureau because it guarantees the disclosure of unbusinesslike methods and the encouragement of management which gets results.

The banker who lends money to a co-operative is pleased with the Bureau because he has better information than before about the security upon which he has lent.

The Alberta Co-operative Council and all organizations interested in co-operative education are pleased with the Bureau because they see in it the agency through which one important phase of co-operative education may be carried on during the next few all-important years.

The statesmen-like leaders of co-operative effort, who have seen a vision and are laboring to make their dreams come true, are hopeful and confident that the Bureau will be of inestimable value in assisting co-operation to consolidate its gains and to translate an ideal into practicable and workable policy.

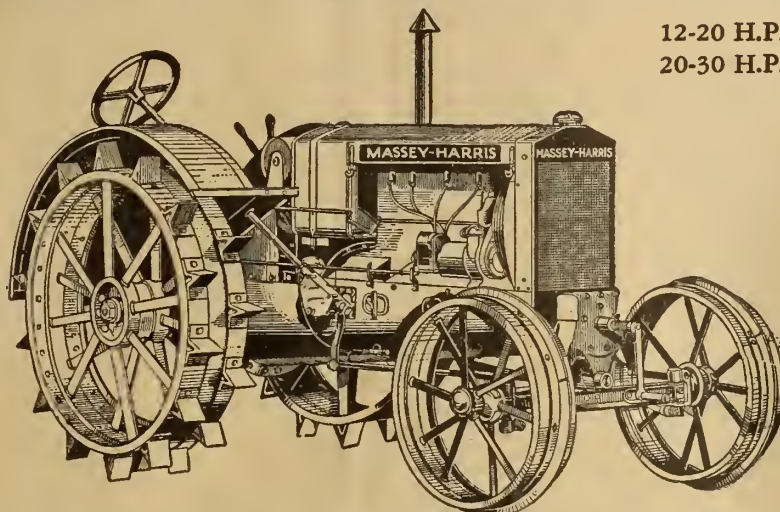
## Large Scale Co-operative Marketing

Without any hullabaloo or scare headlines, the co-operative marketing of livestock in Canada has gradually assumed large proportions. The various Provincial units have been co-ordinating into a definite marketing organization handling a large volume of livestock. Undoubtedly, through further federation and strengthening of the Dominion body, the Canadian Livestock Co-operative will continue to increase its volume. This co-operative, through the various sales agencies in the different Provinces that are represented, are now handling a volume of livestock of over 400 cars weekly and this volume is steadily increasing. The scope of the organization



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is enlarging until the trade is not only inter-Provincial but is covering trucked marketings into the United States. The effect of this organization has been to decidedly steady livestock prices so far as the volume handled through the organization would permit. The growth of co-operatives has brought new responsibility for those who are in charge of the management and that is the making of price levels. The more control the co-operative has over the marketing of the commodity, the greater this responsibility becomes and in the growth of this, the second largest co-operative in the Dominion, those in charge recognize this responsibility.

#### SHAW ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

(Continued from page 16)

Act in the case of the Milk Co-op. of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool was on a par with other cases such as the Wheat Pool, said Mr. Brownlee. The principle had been recognized as far back as 1913, when the Government had stood behind the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. The 240 farmers of whom Mr. Duggan had spoken were now negotiating with the Dairy Pool.

#### TRIED AND FOUND WANTING

That the Government had already tried out the Highway policy suggested by the opposition and found it wanting in the years 1923-26 was next asserted by the Premier. The Government was proceeding in highway development on a computation based on the law of averages. It was no piecemeal or haphazard policy, as a map of the development would clearly show. It should be evident to everybody that roads could not be built everywhere at the same time. What good would a commission be? Did Mr. Shaw suggest that there was any patronage? or that there was a lack of expert knowledge? On these grounds only would a commission be justified.

That unemployment was indeed a difficult problem, it was idle to question, the Premier conceded. He was not convinced, however, that the contentions of the Labor members, Messrs. Fred White and Pattinson, that it would be permanently as serious as had been the case this winter, could be upheld. The bad crop season and the recession of stock market values had more to do with the immediate situation than the introduction of machinery. Then there had been an altogether too indiscriminate admission of people into Canada. Work could not be manufactured to advantage; but much had been done to alleviate the distress. He believed that the wages paid constituted better relief than could be afforded under any unemployment insurance scheme. The distress arose very largely from an unwise immigration policy, but it was little use attempting to place the responsibility. The problem was here, and team-work was needed between the Dominion, Provincial and Municipal authorities for its solution. The Labor group opposite could rest assured that all the measures advocated by them for social amelioration would have the sincere consideration of the Alberta Government.

Replying vigorously to the strictures of the Liberal leader, Mr. Brownlee asked why attempt, by raising questions which could be easily answered by sincere investigation, to discredit the administration of the Department of the Attorney General. Mr. Shaw could be shown files from the records of previous Governments of other instances where fines had been returned, etc.

The Government had made a study of the salary schedules of the civil service, and seeing there was no charge of patronage laid, he could see no need of Mr. Shaw's proposed Civil Service Commission.

With respect to the Liberal leader's taxation arguments, he, the Premier, wondered when the Assembly would be delivered from the idea that progress could be made without increased revenue and expenditure. The people were not impressed with such arguments.

As for the brokerage prosecutions! Could the Attorney General have taken action before the wrong was committed? The investigation had been initiated as soon as intimation of irregularity had been received. Alberta had taken the first steps in the matter.

#### OPTIMISM IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The Premier commented at this stage on the wonderful change that had taken place in Southern Alberta. On his recent visit to the South he had found there a splendid feeling of optimism. This was true also of the Peace River Country. The people there were on the whole contented and the conditions very bright. He was not sure but that in the long run the return of interest in livestock and dairying would compensate somewhat for the bad crop season which other parts of the Province had experienced.

Taking issue again with Mr. Shaw, Mr. Brownlee stated that there had been much misunderstanding about the position of the Wheat Pool. The Pool had been faced with an unusually large carry-over and a rush of selling from the Argentine which had borne down prices to a point where it was rightly considered the farmer would not receive adequate return for his work.

The committee of the whole suggested by Mr. Shaw to formulate policy on the administration of the natural resources did not meet with the Premier's approval. Such a proposal did not take into account the enormous size of the task. It would require six months, not six weeks, of concentrated effort, with the best brains that the Dominion Government civil service could give in assistance, to establish a satisfactory policy. There were big problems: land, mines, fisheries, etc. The Dominion Government had some able men in these branches. If in July or August the Provincial Government took over administration and proceeded on the policies now in effect, an intensive study could be made in the meantime and policy formulated ready for next session.

Mr. Brownlee denied that the educational system of the Province was in such parlous shape as was suggested by opposition speakers. Alberta had a better teacher training system and a longer school year per child than other Provinces of the Dominion. There was also more inspection now than was the case in 1921. (Applause.) It was no sign of weakness to say that the local school district was not an efficient basis on which to administer rural schools. He would remind the Conservative leader that the Premier of Ontario had several times introduced a similar bill and withdrawn it. It was no use going ahead if the people were not prepared to follow. There was already much evidence of a favourable change in the attitude of the people toward the new act.

#### TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

In conclusion, the Premier reviewed the period now nearly ten years in length since the U.F.A. group took charge of

Provincial affairs. Were they justified? Yes! Faced with post-war deflation and an expenditure two million dollars in excess of revenue at that time, they now had the satisfaction of seeing the finances of the Province on a sound basis. Which was no mean thing. In 1921 seed grain relief troubles! railway deficits! not a foot of standard highway grade! the idea of Public Health unknown! schools in many parts operating only three months in the year! the natural resources question unsettled! What a contrast to-day! He was particularly grateful that there was no religious strife in Alberta, that people were living in peace and harmony. As he had stated at the U.F.A. Convention recently, it was a winding road ahead, and there were ups and downs to come, but to look back at what had been accomplished gave courage and hope. It might be that new testings would come, but he believed that the people of Alberta could look forward with faith and courage and optimism.

## Alberta's Diversified Conditions Depicted

Members from North to South Describe Needs and Problems of Their Districts

#### THURSDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 6.—Giving a picture of widely diversified conditions in the Province, five speakers held the floor in the debate on the Speech from the Throne on Thursday afternoon. The three U.F.A. members who spoke represented constituencies as far as five or six hundred miles apart. Through the speech of Hugh Allen of Peace River there ran the thread of pioneering, no longer that of the ox-team, however; but nevertheless a real grappling with nature where she has interposed obstacles of bush, and brush lands, and rivers, in the way of the onward march of man. Lawrence Peterson, of Taber, outlined a picture of areas where engineering skill has brought water from the mountains to give stability to agriculture on fertile plains a hundred miles or more away.

#### URGES FORWARD POLICY



C. LIONEL GIBBS, M.L.A.



His description of the productivity of irrigation lands and the expansion of the sugar industry in Southern Alberta showed that possibilities even in the settled areas of Alberta have by no means been reached. The other farmer speaker, Sam Brown, of High River, garnished a fighting speech in defence of the rights of the farmer and the rancher whose farm or ranch is being invaded by conscienceless oil corporations, with phrases that revealed something of the loveliness of that part of Alberta where the Prince of Wales has set up his Canadian home.

To this varied picture of rural Alberta was added something of that urge toward greater social integration which comes from the people of cities, when C. Lionel Gibbs, Labor member for Edmonton, analysed the Speech from the Throne and the subsequent declarations of party leaders in the light of the social philosophy of civilization. The nature of the varied life of this great Province was further revealed by piquant touches of humor delivered in his inimitable way by Lucien Boudreau, of St. Albert. The little French-Canadian Liberal can always get a hearing. If the afternoon has been dull and the Assembly has emptied itself somewhat in the search for relaxation, it soon fills and sits up when he begins to speak.

#### GIBBS DELIVERS BRILLIANT SPEECH

Mr. Gibbs was the first of the five to speak. He used the prayers of the Assembly as a sort of text. The Labor group in the Assembly believed profoundly in Providence. They found Providence in very active form in the Government and were therefore camping on the step to give the Government group an opportunity to answer their own prayers. The Farmer group believed greatly in that form of Providence, as was evidenced by their standing behind the Wheat Pool and the other pools. He heartily endorsed their efforts to raise the standard of living of the agricultural population of Alberta above the level of serfdom, the level of most grain producing areas. The

#### SPEAKS FOR NORTHERN SETTLERS



HUGH ALLEN, M.L.A.

Labor group were, however, looking for reciprocity on behalf for instance of the people who went into the dark places of the earth to mine coal to keep the farmers and others warm.

"Improvidence is characteristic of this present social order," said Mr. Gibbs. "Science, invention and human industry have perfected a marvellous machine which we have handed over to the profit grubber. Untold stores of natural wealth have been opened up by the discoverer and the geologist and we have given the keys to the gambler and the racketeer. A century of social effort has produced a fungus growth of millionaires and a dark slough of unemployment." He urged the Government to earn the thanks of posterity by going the full length in the adoption of the doctrine of co-operation and public ownership. They were now becoming the trustees through the return of the Natural Resources of a great heritage. Interests were lying awake at night to discover some way of finding the blind side of the Government, and burglarizing this new public wealth. In a speech of unusual brilliance, Mr. Gibbs continued with an analysis of the situation with regard to unemployment, power development and education.

#### ALLEN ON PROBLEMS OF THE NORTH

Mr. Allen stated at the outset that the north country had had a favorable crop year. There was little demand for relief, and such as did arise was due largely to the fact that settlers with little or no capital would go beyond the range of civilization in their search for homesteads. He was of the opinion that some check should be put on this practice. He praised the activities of the Department of Health. He urged more action in the survey for water in the Peace country. He drew attention to the menace of the wire worm. He did not agree that free homesteads should be abolished; but proposed that they should be opened up with discrimination in areas contiguous to lands already settled. He believed that better provision should be made for assisting rural schools in pioneer areas. He thought that the example of British Columbia might be followed in the sending of exchange teachers into the Peace River Block.

#### ONE LIBERAL MEMBER WHO IS SATISFIED

Clearly establishing that at least one Liberal member is fully satisfied with the Government's road policy, Mr. Boudreau was profuse in compliments to the Minister of Highways on the work of his Department. He also complimented the Government on their selection of personnel of the Old Age Pension Board. He had met with the greatest courtesy and consideration in his approaches to that body. He had found the Hon. Alex Ross ready to give a sympathetic hearing at all times.

He was not so satisfied, however, with other administrative affairs. He roundly criticized the workings of the Farm Loan scheme. The rate of interest was too high. Too much security was required. In his opinion the loans, which had Federal and Provincial security, and the security of the farm itself, were advanced with too much thought of the bond holders. He took a fling at the U.F.A. for its attitude toward the Australian Treaty, berated the Government for its expenditures on the work of the Agent General in London, and concluded an interesting speech full of comedy and laughter with some jibes at the proposed changes in the scheme of rural education. Before

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taking his seat he made the House rock by disavowing any intention on his part of preventing the Premier from finishing his work by hastening an election, whimsically adding that he believed the electors of St. Albert were quite satisfied with their present representative.

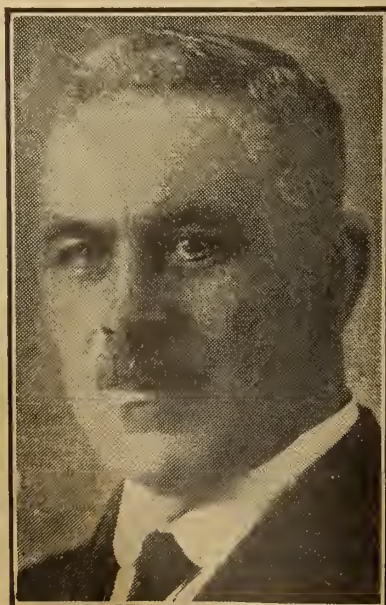
#### PETERSON ON PROGRESS OF THE SOUTH

Two subjects of particular interest to Southern Alberta received the attention of Lawrence Peterson, of Taber—the progress of irrigation and the expansion of the sugar beet industry. Mr. Peterson reminded the members that there were other irrigation projects than the Lethbridge Northern. There were ten projects in all, the value of which were about \$30,000,000. On four of these projects over 52,000 tons of sugar beets had been grown last year, some 10,000 on the Lethbridge Northern. Mr. Peterson maintained that little or no complaint was heard from the irrigation farmers of the Raymond, Magrath, Stirling, Lethbridge and Coaldale areas. This project had done so well that two branch projects had been launched in recent years.

Taking a sling at his neighbor, M. J. Connor, the member for Warner, Mr. Peterson reminded the House that while Mr. Connor had advocated the plowing up of the ditches of the Lethbridge Northern at the last session, he had during the past summer tried hard to get some of the water of one of the irrigation projects turned into his own constituency to provide for cattle and domestic uses.

The member dealt with the progress of the factory at Raymond. It was doubtful if it would be able to take care of all the 1930 crop of sugar beets. A strong movement was on foot on the Lethbridge Northern, and on the Coaldale-Barnwell-Taber project to secure the erection of two other sugar factories. Telling of the value of the by-products of the sugar factory for feed purposes, and definitely disposing of any idea that may still prevail that beet sugar is in any sense inferior to cane sugar, Mr. Patterson gave figures to show that the Raymond factory is now producing one-third of the sugar consumption of Alberta, the production last year being 18,000,000 pounds.

#### DEFENDS FARMERS' RIGHTS



SAM BROWN, M.L.A.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF FARMING PROBLEM

International aspects of the farming problem were introduced by Sam Brown, U.F.A. (High River), who, after reference to the beauty and productivity of the High River constituency and the recent increase of population brought about by oil development there, declared that, though there were still millions of people suffering from want of bread, the world is producing more wheat than it can pay for at a price little in excess of the cost of production.

He thought that it might be profitable to take definite steps to limit production. He read extracts from well known English papers to show that the farmer in England was in a bad position, competing against the importation of bonussed wheat from Germany, and maintained that the Canadian farmer was affected also, as Liverpool was the largest market for wheat and determined the price. He was of the opinion that the least thing to be done was to refuse encouragement to propaganda for greater wheat acreage.

Dealing with live stock problems, Mr. Brown said that though the ranchers of districts like High River might appear to be in affluent circumstances, the facts were that they had been putting up a fight against adverse economic conditions for years. So had the dairy industry. A greater margin between the cost of production and the price received was required if the standard of living was to be kept up. The speaker here affirmed the determination of the farmers to raise the standard of living on the farms till they at least approximated those of the better class districts in the cities.

In the concluding portions of his address the member for High River dealt some hard blows at the unscrupulous oil interests which, taking advantage of the lack of legal protection of the farmer or rancher, would come on his land, in some cases right into his farm yard, and spoil the beauty of his home and the utility of his holdings by erecting derricks even between his house and his barn. Mr. Brown maintained that there was no provision for arbitration between the owner of surface right and the owner of mineral rights in the case of lands originally owned by the C.P.R. or the Hudson's Bay Company. He suggested that instructions be given to the police to protect the interests of the farmer and rancher and that a commission be set up with a view to protecting the rights of the men on the land against soulless corporations.

#### Lymburn and Baker Take Shaw to Task

Debate Brings Humorous and Breezy  
Episodes—Parkyn on Labor Issues

#### FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, Feb. 7th.—That with all their serious mindedness the legislators of Alberta love humor; and that notwithstanding their frequent avowal of co-operative principles the United Farmer members of the Assembly enjoy a fight, was seen here on Friday afternoon. The last four speeches for the year on the Speech from the Throne contained both these elements; and "a good time was had." The Liberal house leader, J. T. Shaw, was the focus of attention in three of the speeches, particularly in those of

Attorney General Lymburn and the Minister of Education, Mr. Baker.

The former gave back in liberal measure for the aspersions on his Department and Mr. Shaw's allegation that he suffered from a "flair for publicity." Mr. Baker took the Liberal leader to task for suggesting that the Minister's professions of desire to co-operate were insincere; and refuted with some warmth and carefully marshalled figures the contention that education is in a bad way in this Province. Mr. Parkyn, from the Labor benches, though paying tribute to the many qualities of the newly-resigned leader of the Liberals, did not fail to throw a burr or two at Mr. Shaw, whose coat, said he, had been like that of a former Joseph, of many colors. "Jock Frame," the former Liberal from Athabasca, left a good taste in everybody's mouth with his genial directness and wit, not the least part of the enjoyment of his speech being his fine Scotch accent.

#### PARKYN CHAFFS THE PARTY LEADERS

Mr. Parkyn, as befitting one who is quite possibly the oldest member of the Assembly, made reference to the passing of time and rejoiced that with the exception of two temporary absentees all members of the house were in their places for another year. He concluded his good-humored jibes at the Liberal leader by suggesting that when after many wanderings he returned to the political arena once more he might be found in the Labor benches. In the course of his speech, Mr. Parkyn told the Assembly that he, like the Premier, had been brought up a good Methodist, and as such had learned his Bible, and many times he used Biblical lore and phrase to give point to his remarks, much to the interest and amusement of the members. He believed that the late Conservative leader had discovered that the party he led was subject to the law of diminishing returns. He did not know whether like Gideon of old he had watched his followers drink to discover their quality. They could not, however, have been among "them that lapped," for they were not victorious.

Mr. Duggan, said he, had shown signs of making progress. He was now in favor of Government ownership of electric power. But Mr. Parkyn's enthusiasm for that declaration had been greatly lessened by the Conservative leader's subsequent statement that *the time was not ripe*. It seemed to the member that Mr. Duggan was like the young man sued for breach of promise. He had pleaded "Not guilty" because he had promised to marry the girl but had not said when. Was Mr. Duggan, to use the words of Dr. H. W. Wood, "a puddler or a pooler" in public ownership?

It was necessary, maintained Mr. Parkyn, that some risks be taken in making social progress. Mr. Duggan had read editorial opinions. In the United States reams of such matter were being issued to prove that the Ontario Hydro and other such publicly owned utilities were failures. Great interests were seeing to it that the public read such opinions.

The Labor representative praised the Government's highway policy, endorsed their backing up of the co-operatives, telling of the phenomenal growth and success in a few weeks and months respectively of the Edmonton and Calgary Milk Pools. He also congratulated the Premier on his refusal to take a stand against the Calgary Police union.

Mr. Parkyn was critical, however, of the Government in the matter of credit reform. He ventured to question whether



the farmers of Alberta, at least the majority of them, were in any better circumstances today than in 1921 in spite of all the Alberta Government had done. He read a statement from Arthur Kitson declaring that the controller of credit was the lord of creation. The speaker also regretted that the Government had taken such an attitude towards the Calgary unemployed. He did not think they would have much chance of high living even on the extra twenty-five cents a day which Calgary had been prepared to pay.

In conclusion Mr. Parkyn said he would give a clarion call to the workers that they should so get together that they would not only be able to demand but would command a higher standard of living than that of a Chinese coolie. He thought a better day was at hand. Men like Trevelyan and Ponsonby, born aristocrats of ancient lineage, today members of the Labor group governing in Britain, had been converted to the side of the workers and they were not pussy-footers but real rebels against the present social order.

#### LYMBURN ANSWERS SHAW IN FIGHTING SPEECH

In a fighting speech punctuated by frequent interruptions which finally brought about the intervention of Mr. Speaker, the Attorney General dealt with the attacks of Mr. Shaw. He believed that Mr. Shaw had exceeded the bounds of good taste in criticising in the Assembly the quality of beer sold. Mr. Shaw's friends evidently did not get their beer from a legal source. He read an analyst's statement on that matter, but stated that he did not wish to advertise Alberta beer; in fact he believed that the country would be much happier if prohibition reigned all over North America.

Mr. Lymburn then dealt with the "flair for publicity" charge. Surely Mr. Shaw could not accuse him of such weakness in the same speech that he himself took occasion to get into the headlines by announcing his resignation as Liberal leader, delivering an address in the debate on the Speech from the Throne!

The Attorney General concluded his brief speech by explanations of the liquor seizing case and the brokerage prosecutions, making clear the grounds of action in each instance.

#### MINISTER OF EDUCATION PRESENTS VIEWS

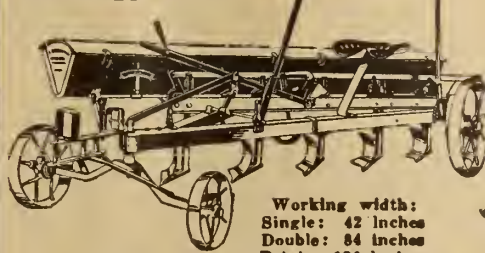
Having returned to the Assembly after two days of absence at the Alberta School Trustees Convention in Calgary, the Hon. Perren Baker stated that he had not intended to speak in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, but since Mr. Shaw had given evidence of a belief that education in Alberta was languishing, he felt it to be his duty to enlighten the Liberal leader. Mr. Shaw in addition to suggesting that education was in a bad way had declared his willingness to co-operate with the Government to produce legislation that would remedy matters in that realm. He, the speaker, would remind Mr. Shaw that he had made such an offer once before and that he, Mr. Baker, had three times made an attempt to get conference with him on the subject but unsuccessfully.

Dealing with Mr. Lang's contention that a salary schedule could be applied to the present rural school system, Mr. Baker asked how? Could rural trustees be forced by the Department to adopt a rising salary schedule? Obviously they could escape it by getting rid of a teacher

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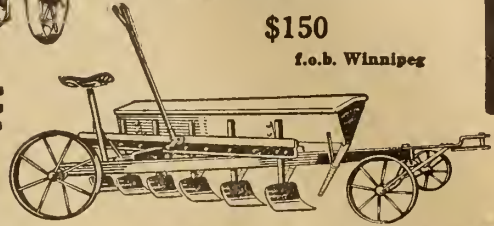
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after a few years and starting again with a cheaper one.

Replying to Mr. Gibbs, the Minister stated that much experimentation in education was being undertaken in Alberta, especially by Dr. Laerte at the University of Alberta's school of education, but the great problem in Alberta was to apply such schooling as the world had so far devised to the educating of the children. To do this a reorganization of the machinery of the whole Province was needed. He believed, like the new Conservative leader Mr. Duggan, in following the advice of the United Farmer leader H. W. Wood: "Learn to do by doing."

Mr. Baker, before the forty minute limit was reached, succeeded in placing before the House some figures which clearly showed that great progress in all directions has been made in education in Alberta in the last ten years.

#### FRAME CRITICAL OF AGENT GENERAL'S OFFICE

Declaring that his experience showed, notwithstanding the statements of Donald Cameron, U.F.A., earlier in the debate, that mixed farming paid, J. W. Frame, Lib., entertained the Assembly for nearly the full forty minutes. He had been raised on a farm and had milked many cows. In fact he was delivering milk at the very time when the Tay Bridge fell so many years ago. A farm, he said, was no place for the Labor party. He was emphatic that any farmer who bought butter or eggs was unthrifty.

Immigration and unemployment were ticklish things to talk about, said Mr. Frame; but he followed the lead of the little Frenchman from St. Albert, his neighbor geographically and seat mate also, by attacking the Government for keeping Mr. Greenfield's office in London. When Premier Brownlee interpolated that immigration conducted through Mr. Greenfield cost less than through any other agency in Canada, the member from Athabasca brought down the House by naively saying, "I didna see that i' the report. That's what I'm goin' bi. Why did ye no tell it all?"

Showing that he had learned something from his fellow Liberals of French blood, when turning to the subject of unemployment, Mr. Frame again convulsed the Assembly by raising his hands in a Scotch-French gesture and saying "I've had the experience." He had employed three Scotchmen and one Irishman on his farm, and though the poor fellows had tried hard enough they were molders by trade and knew nothing about work on an Athabasca homestead farm. He had paid them one dollar a day and a dollar and a half a day and their board; but they were all dead at that. Two of them had been on the dole in Scotland. After some months he had shipped them to Vancouver. He believed that if we would put six barbed wires around Alberta instead of pleading with people to come here, they would be crawling underneath and tearing their clothes to get inside very shortly.

After some compliments to the Premier and some gentle recriminations at the Minister of Public Works because Mr. McPherson would not spare time to see a bad piece of road when he was at Athabasca, Mr. Frame sat down to the sound of vigorous and prolonged applause thus closing the debate on the Speech from the Throne for the year of grace 1930. The motion was quietly put and passed, without show of dissent.

#### PAPA KNOWS

"Papa, is horse racing a clean sport?"  
"Well, sonny, it cleans quite a few every day."

## Brownlee Moves Ratification of Agreement to Transfer Resources

Premier Outlines Results of Negotiations—Why Agreed Settlement Was Preferred to Litigation

### MONDAY'S SITTING

Edmonton, Feb. 10.—In a speech almost an hour and a half in length this afternoon, Premier J. E. Brownlee outlined the process and results of the Natural Resources negotiations of the past many years now awaiting only the ratification of the three Parliaments concerned—the Dominion Parliament, the Parliament of Great Britain and the Alberta Legislature, in order to make Alberta complete mistress over the surface and under-surface rights of the lands within her bounds, excepting only those reservations still vested in the Dominion for special purposes. The Premier concluded by moving the second reading of the bill for the ratification of the agreement between the Dominion and the Province for the transfer of the resources.

In his opening remarks, the Premier disposed of the question of the immediacy of the transfer by stating that the Province of Manitoba was intending to celebrate in July its sixtieth anniversary as a Province and at that time to have the transfer actually complete. He saw no reason to doubt that Alberta would come into possession about the same time; though much more clerical work was involved in the case of this Province.

#### ISSUE FRAUGHT WITH GREAT CONSEQUENCE.

Mr. Brownlee was convinced that no measure ever brought before the Provincial Assembly was so fraught with great consequence to the people of this Province. It involved the acquisition of rights over 100,000,000 acres of land, several million acres of coal, and half a million acres of oil leases, as well as several million dollars of school land trust funds. He hoped and expected that the bill would be approached by members of the Assembly as Albertans without regard to party.

Reviewing the history of the question since the Province received its autonomy in 1905, the Premier pointed out that in the first session of the Legislature in 1906, an amendment had been offered to the Speech from the Throne expressing regret that the natural resources rights had been withheld from the Province. In the year 1913 the demand for their return became definite, when the three Prairie Provinces had united to ask for the return of all unalienated lands and minerals and compensation for those already alienated. These claims had at that time represented an advance upon the position of 1905. The terms now obtained were more generous than those of the negotiations of 1913, and, therefore, the position of the Province under them better than if the resources had been turned over to Alberta when given the status of a Province. No demands had been formulated up to the time of Premier Stewart, which involved such generous terms as were now realized. It was thought that the terms of agreement of 1926 were liberal, but these were still more so. In 1924 it had been suggested that the payment of the subsidy of \$562,000 for three years would be satisfactory. In 1928, judging by the expressions of the daily press, the payment of that subsidy for all time was a proposal

that had general approval. The present agreement provided not only for a transfer of all resources and for the payment of the subsidy for all time, but for the increase of the amount of the subsidy to a maximum of \$1,125,000 a year, upon the Province attaining the necessary population. In addition there had been a commission set up to determine what other rights, if any, accrued to the Province.

#### THE ALTERNATIVE COURSE

For any who might hold the view that Alberta could and ought to have forced the issue before, the Premier outlined the alternative course. This, he said, involved a declaration through the courts, that is, by the Privy Council, that the section of the act withholding the resources from the Provinces was ultra vires. The Privy Council had shown on several occasions that it was moved by the consideration of moral rights. Would that court, he asked, have been likely to upset every title and lease granted prior to the date of its judgment by such a declaration? It would undoubtedly have been slow and reluctant to do so. In the event of the judgment of the highest court of the Empire having been favorable, the Province would then have been confronted with the possibility of litigation in all the numerous cases of title and lease already transferred. In the face of these being the only possible alternatives, he was of the opinion that to have proceeded by negotiation rather than by litigation had been the much better course.

Were the terms received sufficiently good to warrant acceptance at this time? queried the Premier. Was the assumption of control immediately desirable? He proceeded to answer these questions in the affirmative. Alberta had much to gain by hastening the transfer. Of the 161,872,000 acres of land only 87,899,000 had been surveyed, and of the surveyed portion 15,000,000 were yet vested in the Crown, that is to say unalienated. To sell the undisposed school lands at an increase on the average of \$14.00 per acre so far obtained by the Dominion would mean much. Saskatchewan school lands had averaged \$30.00 per acre, due to the earlier settlement of the lands of that Province. If the price were raised on the Alberta lands now acquired to the extent of only \$5.00 per acre, it would mean \$10,000,000 more for schools.

The Premier gave some statistics from the report of an exploration engineer to show that any reference he had made in public speeches to the great possibilities of the north country had been quite conservative. Without doubt agriculture could be carried much further north. The records kept for eighteen years at Fort Vermilion showed agricultural possibilities just as good as those of Dominion Experimental Farms in other parts of Alberta. Hundreds of miles north of Edmonton the average temperature for the months of May, June, July and August, the growing months, was higher than that of such a good farming district as Edmonton.

Coal mining and oil were phases of the resources problem which were not met



in the other two Prairie Provinces. Now that Alberta would have control of minerals, the Government would be in a better position to deal with such matters as the limiting of coal leases till warranted by development. The problems arising out of oil development necessitated immediate action, and the removal of dual control would be of much advantage in both these instances.

#### WHY FOREST RESERVES TAKEN OVER.

All control of the public domain would become vested in the Province under the agreement with the exception of the Dominion parks and Indian reserves. Some might ask, why take over the forest reserves, which it was admitted would be more of a liability than an asset in the next ten years? In this connection the Premier indicated that the preservation of forests and the water flow was a matter of moment and could be dealt with to advantage by the Province acting in its own right.

A map was exhibited to the legislators showing that over one million acres was being taken out of the Dominion parks, including all known mining areas. Three and three-quarter million acres were left to the Dominion Government. The Premier stressed here the value to Alberta of these playgrounds of the nation. He was of the opinion that they would ultimately bring more revenue to the Province than all the mines, etc., In the event of any body of minerals being found within the parks which it was to the advantage of the nation, as a whole, to develop, the Dominion Government would make adjustment as to revenue, allowing for the cost of park administration.

#### TAKE OVER ALL WATER POWER AGREEMENTS.

In conclusion, Mr. Brownlee dealt briefly with Indian reserves, school lands and fisheries. A cash sum of school land trust money to the amount of \$3,278,000 would come to the Province with the transfer. He answered a question by A. M. Matheson, U.F.A., about the Spray Lakes, by stating that the Spray Lakes were part of the park area now being taken over by the Province, and the only question at issue was the amount of water flow to be maintained in the Spray River. Experiments were proceeding to determine this. Later, Mr. Brownlee stated that with respect to water power it was provided that all existing agreements with companies were taken over by the Province.

Mr. Matheson also asked a question, in which he was joined by Major Weaver, Cons., about the personnel of the Commission, to which the Premier replied that Judge Turgeon had been the choice of the Dominion authorities, ex-Mayor Osborne, of Calgary, the choice of this Government, and Mr. Bowman was satisfactory to both Governments. Among other things to be placed before this Commission was the fact that while Alberta had surrendered 13,000,000 acres of land for railway grants, Manitoba had only been required to give less than 4,000,000; though the railway mileage in the latter Province was greater than that in Alberta.

As a final word, Mr. Brownlee paid tribute to those who had taken part in the long negotiations in times past. Alberta owed much to the change of attitude of Eastern Canada, which really dated from the conference of Premiers at Ottawa in 1927, where Premiers Taschereau and Ferguson had shown a very sympathetic attitude towards the representations of the Alberta Government.

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## BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from page 9)

some recession on this account. Total value of agricultural production in 1929 was \$242,052,089, as against \$264,607,299 in the previous year.

In the dairy industry there was an increase of about one-third of one per cent in the number of milk cows, but an increase of 22 per cent in the number of milk yearlings as compared with 1928. Milk production was estimated to have been from four to five per cent greater, showing that the average production per cow was tending in the right direction, amounting now to about 4100 lbs. for the year. Total dairy production was \$20,750,000, an increase of practically two per cent. Milk production had increased, and preliminary returns from dairy factories indicated an increase of 11.5 per cent in the production of creamery butter, and 35 per cent in factory cheese production.

The output of 96 creameries operated last year was slightly over 16,000,000 lbs. Nine cheese factories reported an output of 975,000 lbs., an increase of 35 per cent, as stated.

The price of butterfat at creameries would probably prove to have been nearly one cent per lb. less than in the previous year, the butter market being lower, due to lower world market levels.

On the whole there was every indication that the dairy industry was staging a substantial come-back throughout most sections of the Province. Last year dairy production was best maintained in districts where grain crops were light.

## Sugar Beet Industry.

The Treasurer went on to deal with the sugar beet industry, which in Southern Alberta had, in 1929, the best year in its history. As a result of the favorable crop of 1928 bringing many additional farmers into production of beets, the factory at Raymond was able to contract nearly 10,000 acres in the spring of 1929, and 565 farmers engaged in producing the crop. Irrigation farmers were becoming more thoroughly familiar with the necessity of including a cultivated rotation crop such as this in their farm practice. Beets which survived spring conditions had a favorable season; tonnage was fair and sugar content 18 per cent higher than in Montana, Washington, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado or Nebraska. It would appear that in 1930 there would be over 12,000 acres planted to sugar beets. Alberta was producing one-third of its sugar consumption, an increase of 70 per cent over 1928.

## Encouragement of Co-operation.

In the creation of a sound civilization the "unifying of men for any one of several purposes was essential." The Government had endeavored, both directly and indirectly, to encourage the co-operative spirit "in any group of citizens showing the desire and the aptitude for organization along these lines. The results have been very gratifying."

An outstanding development had been in connection with creameries, of which there were now four co-operatives, which handled in 1929, 2,265,000 lbs. of butter, or over 17 per cent. of the total butterfat produced in spite of their recent development. Each unit had made substantial contributions to their commercial reserves, while paying competitive prices for the product handled.

The Egg and Poultry Pool had also passed a definite milestone, inasmuch as it now functioned without government support. It had handled about 1,250,000 lbs. of poultry, and close to 800,000 eggs, a substantial increase over last year.

Mr. Reid said that the Livestock Pool reported satisfactory progress in the new sign-up campaign, and, alluding to the Co-operative Audit Bureau, set up by the various Pools jointly in June last, stated that 27 units of the Livestock Pool, all units of the Dairy Pool and 12 co-operative stores were making use of its services. It has been of great assistance in working towards the standardization of accounting and providing office administration at cost.

## Co-operative Credit Societies.

Co-operative credit societies now totalled 37, with a membership of 1,369, an increase of 64 members during the year. Advances made through the societies during the year totalled \$978,175.62, and in addition there was a balance outstanding of \$834,811.18 at the end of 1928, making a total of \$1,812,986.80. Of this \$729,998.86 had been repaid, the unpaid balance being \$1,082,992.94 at December 31, 1929. The common sinking fund established amounted to \$20,720.95, an increase of \$5,696.98 during the year. Investments from share capital and income account in the custody of the Provincial Treasurer totalled \$118,632.70, of which \$114,585 consisted of savings certificates.

## Long Term Farm Loans.

"The Canadian Farm Loan Act began to function in the Province on May 6th last, when the necessary local organization was brought into being under the Statute of the Dominion by the Canadian Farm Loan Board," said the Treasurer. "While this activity is outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government, a brief resume of its record for the portion of the year in question may be of interest.

"Negotiations have reached the application stage in 2,774 cases. Appraisors have inspected and completed reports on over 2,000 farms. The head office at Ottawa has approved of 926 loans, totalling \$1,800,000.00. Of these 424 have been closed, representing loans of \$819,870.00. In addition, a few inspections have been made in the Peace River Block in British Columbia, business in that area having been placed under the administration of the Alberta Branch. It is estimated the Board will have effected loans totalling \$1,500,000.00 in the Province of Alberta by March 31st, 1930."

## Old Age Pensions.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act, which came into force August 1st, 1929, the first issue of Pension cheques was on August 30th, 1929. From that date to December 31st, 1929, inclusive, the total pensions paid amounted to \$125,110.31, and in January, 1930, \$43,786.20, making a total to the end of January, 1930, of \$168,896.51. The total number of pensioners on record as at January 31st, 1930, is 1728.

"It is interesting to note," said Mr. Reid, "that 29 countries are represented as the place of birth of these pensioners, nearly every country in the world being represented. Almost fifty per cent., however, of the total number of pensioners are of Canadian birth, and more than half of the balance are of British origin. Much credit is due to the Chairman and Commissioners forming the Pensions Board for their very complete organization and the efficient administration of the act in the first year of its operation.

Net receipts for the year under its Savings Certificates Act totalled \$470,528.57, rather less than in the previous two years, but the volume of business was larger than in any year, except 1926. The gross amount received was \$9,856,466.64; total invested is in certificates \$11,715,493.45, against which there are investments in the Special Investment Fund of \$9,991,371.84.

"The cost of administration continues to be very low, amounting to .169 of 1 per cent", declared the Treasurer. "That the principle of the Alberta Savings Certificates Act is sound is demonstrated in the fact that since its inauguration in 1917 the Province has met with no loss whatsoever. In a business of this nature, conducted on such large proportions, this is a record to be proud of."

## Sinking and Special Investment Funds.

"At the end of the calendar year the total Sinking Funds, applicable to the direct debt of the Province, amounted to \$4,351,102.40, the general revenue portion being \$3,107,219.16, and the Telephones portion, \$1,243,883.24. Sinking Funds are also carried for Drainage Districts, and have also been created for two of the Irrigation Districts during the past year, under the terms of their respective debenture issues. The Special Investment Fund shows a profit on sales of \$18,908.48, and a profit on interest of \$28,494.24, a total of \$47,402.72 for the nine months ended December 31, 1929. The total interest received for the nine months amounted to \$319,628.45."

## Where Estimates Were Exceeded.

"The following main sources of revenue exceeded the estimates by the amount shown against each:—

Gasoline Tax.....	\$456,627.32
Amusement Tax.....	60,802.97
Auto Licenses.....	626,472.50
Land Titles Act.....	137,553.70
Fines.....	40,435.75
Liquor Profits.....	643,785.28

On the expenditure side the following main items exceeded the provision in the estimates:—

Interest charges.....	\$ 85,241.29
Grants to Schools.....	109,537.61
Maintenance of Buildings...	30,693.61
Grants to Hospitals.....	76,744.02
Unemployment Relief.....	25,977.98
Charitable Purposes.....	13,613.28
Mothers' Allowances.....	8,923.86

## NOT A FREE CHOICE

(Winnipeg Tribune)

Nationalizing radio broadcasting, as recommended in the report of the Royal Commission headed by Sir John Aird, is frequently discussed as if it were entirely a matter of choice; as if, that is the say, the Canadian people could choose freely between public ownership and private ownership. But the alternative to public ownership is not a situation of complete liberty of action. In the interests of the radio audience there must in any event be strict control, or chaotic conditions will result. And the difficulties of control are such that the Government and the people might well turn to public ownership for relief from them. . . . It is a commonplace that the United States has the worst radio muddle in the world, under private enterprise. It is almost inevitable that it should have and it is likewise almost inevitable that Canada will have conditions closely resembling United States conditions if radio broadcasting is left to private enterprise under an attempted government regulation.



Children's Protection ..... 14,168.81  
 Care of Mentally Diseased . 17,739.79  
 "Heretofore, revenue has been reported by departments only. In addition, for the first time the Public Accounts now

report the sources of revenue showing on a per capita and a percentage basis all monies received by the Province. Following is a short table giving this information:—

#### Sources of Revenue

Particulars.	Actual.	Per Capita.	Per cent. of Revenue.
Dominion of Canada.....	\$2,479,808.92	\$ 3.87	16.24
Taxes .....	4,666,183.52	7.28	30.57
Licenses .....	2,402,612.66	3.75	15.74
Fees .....	1,355,841.29	2.12	8.88
Fines and Penalties.....	150,435.75	.24	.99
Profits and Trading Activities..	2,903,009.96	4.53	19.02
Miscellaneous .....	123,871.39	.19	.81
Refunds of Expenditure.....	511,007.55	.80	3.35
From Revenue-Producing Assets.	672,312.73	1.05	4.40
	<b>\$15,265,083.77</b>	<b>\$23.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Expenditure Classified

Expenditure has been classified in a similar manner as follows:

Particulars.	Actual.	Per Capita.	Per Cent. of Revenue.
Debt Charges.....	\$4,823,707.33	\$7.53	31.59
Education.....	2,429,415.49	3.79	15.92
Legislat on.....	227,283.47	.35	1.49
General Government.....	1,152,024.13	1.80	7.55
Administration of Justice.....	1,071,382.92	1.68	7.02
Agriculture, Research and Development .....	865,454.42	1.35	5.67
Public Welfare, Institutions and Charitable Grants.....	2,191,047.64	3.42	14.36
Highways, Bridges and Ferries...	796,003.89	1.24	5.21
Miscellaneous .....	18,312.25	.03	.12
Commissions and Fines paid to Municipalities and Refunds..	111,629.14	.17	.73
	<b>\$13,686,260.68</b>	<b>21.36</b>	<b>89.66</b>
Surplus.....	1,578,823.09	2.47	10.24
	<b>\$15,265,083.77</b>	<b>\$23.83</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Debenture Debt and New Issues

"During the past twelve months the Province has floated but two issues of debentures," the Treasurer proceeded. "The first was for \$5,000,000, a 30-year, 5 per cent issue, dated October 1st, 1929. The proceeds were applied partly to refunding \$3,000,000 by 10-year debentures due December 15th, 1929. The balance was for the capital requirements of telephone and for the financing of public works. The net effect of the flotation was to increase the gross debenture debt of the Province by \$2,119,500, of which the telephones bears \$1,125,000, and general revenue \$994,500. In addition to the refunding of December 15th, there was a further small redemption of 1943 stock. The second issue was similar to the first in term, interest and date, and was for \$1,000,000. This completed our new borrowings for this fiscal year.

"Our debenture debt now stands at \$99,512,343.89 gross, and after deducting total sinking fund of \$4,351,102.45, the net debt amounts to \$95,161,241.44. Of this amount, more than thirty-three and a half millions is self-sustaining, and there is a further amount, which is revenue-producing though not entirely self-sustaining.

"The refunding issue effected a small reduction in debt, after applying the sinking fund on hand, notwithstanding that the issue being redeemed was a short term loan. Moreover, there is an annual saving of almost \$37,000 in interest charges by reason of the decreased cost of borrowing.

"Reviewing the conditions obtaining in the bond market for the past twelve months, it may be said that the demand for governmental and high-grade securities generally was distinctly weak until October, and a lower level of bond prices existed than even in the previous year.

There was, however, a marked strengthening during the last three months, and the Province took advantage of this through its fiscal agents to market the issue of \$5,000,000 referred to. This was offered in two amounts of \$2,500,000, the average price for the whole issue being 98.323 or a cost basis of 5.11 per cent. In view of the large number of deferred issues being marketed at the same time, this may be considered a satisfactory sale. The second issue of \$1,000,000.00 was marketed at the still more favorable price of 99.20, or a cost basis of less than 5.05 per cent.

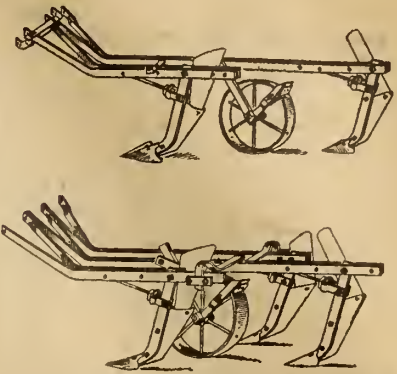
"Present indications point to a continued improvement in the bond market, which should result in a slightly higher level of prices throughout 1930.

#### Estimates for Present Year

"The preliminary program of estimates which is annually set before the Provincial Treasurer is a somewhat different thing from the final estimates that come before the Legislators. They are not submitted in the finished form this Assembly is accustomed to see them. They must be revised again and again. Services must be curtailed—perhaps new revenues have to be arranged for before a balance is arrived at. However, the latest revision shows a small surplus on income account of \$46,350 on general revenue and \$27,391 on telephones.

"The revenue estimated on income account is \$17,107,686.76, and the expenditure \$17,061,336.76, while the Telephone Department shows a revenue of \$4,045,040.00 and an expenditure of \$4,017,649.00.

"I need not review at this time the items making up these amounts. Perhaps it will suffice to say that the increases are for the most part due to general expansion of departments with the excep-



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tion of the addition of the Alberta and Great Waterways interest, which now must be definitely charged to Income Account. There is also the accrual of interest on last year's capital borrowings, which increases public debt charges.

"For the first time too, the old age pensions will have to be carried for a full year. A large increase is also provided in the vote for maintenance of main highways.

"On capital account the estimated requirements for public works and other public purposes are \$6,790,564.82, and for telephones, \$1,975,000.00. The program of capital expenditure on general account is therefore about the average for the past three years, with telephones somewhat larger than usual.

"Since the capital receipts will be lower than last year, the amount to be borrowed will be fairly heavy. The net total that must be raised by the issue of debentures on general revenue account will be approximately \$5,750,000, and on telephones about \$2,000,000. In addition there will be some \$4,000,000 of maturing loans which will have to be refunded. The fiscal year 1930-31 will therefore require larger flotations than we have had for some time.

#### Expansion of Economic Activity

"The percentage of increase in economic activity during the years 1926-28 showed an expansion six times larger in Canada than in the United States. There is much evidence that the Province of Alberta is contributing a fair proportion of this increase, and that the citizens of our Province through their public bodies, especially in the larger municipalities, are taking active measures to foster a healthy growth in industrial expansion.

"Alberta's mineral wealth is also very high among Canadian Provinces. Our coal resources are known to all, and even with a slight falling off compared with the previous year, last year's production was valued at \$22,500,000. The treatment of coal for the recovery of oil and of various by-products is making great strides in Britain and in continental Europe. It may well be that the perfection of these processes may lead to great expansion in the use and distribution of our mineral wealth.

"During the past two years this Province has assumed an undoubted pre-eminence in the production of oil. We are now producing more oil than all Canada produced four years ago. During the year much drilling has been done with increased production as a result. Practically everything that has happened has served to strengthen our conviction of the important contribution that oil will make to the mineral wealth of the Province.

"While there is no doubt that this Province will be dependent on its industrial and mineral development more and more as time goes on, there is no Province in Canada that can equal Alberta in potential resources for agriculture. The area suitable for farming has been placed as high as 97,000,000 acres, nearly one-third of which is now occupied. In considering agricultural expansion one naturally thinks of the North Country. It is there that the trend of settlement for the future must be directed. That country contains several distinct areas capable of vast production. It may be said that the first foot of soil covering this great expanse of agricultural districts contains more potential wealth than all our other resources combined. The future will contain few experiences of greater interest than the agricultural development of this country, with new settlements being open-

ed up continuously, and a procession of villages and schools that follow almost over-night.

"It is not hard to visualize agricultural expansion and what it will mean to Northern Alberta. It is more difficult for us to realize what changes mineral development will bring to that territory. Twenty years of this dual development will undoubtedly surpass anything that the Province has yet seen."

#### ANNUAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

J. Garland, M.P. "I challenge him now to put before you any concrete fact."

Mr. Axelson said he would accept the challenge.

He made a passing reference to discussions at the Convention of 1922. Proceeding at considerable length, he declared that when the Wheat Board legislation was obtained from Ottawa, Mr. Wood had not accepted the chairmanship. Then, in 1923, he said, a U.F.A. Board meeting was held in Calgary. It was decided that it was too late to form a Pool to handle the crop that year, until Mr. Sapiro came and said, "I can tell you how to go about it in ten minutes." A committee of seven was then appointed, and "Mr. Wood had to fall in line."

At a Convention where a proposal to ask for a Wheat Board was submitted by the U.F.A. Board, he (Mr. Axelson) had moved a substitute motion "on purely co-operative lines," and had been told by the chairman that he was out of order.

Speaking of the initial stages in the development of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Mr. Axelson went on to say: "We had in mind a contract in which you had agreed to deduct 2 cents a bushel for elevators from your wheat." At the next Annual Meeting, he said, it was stated that the deduction had not been made because the farmers were too poor. He (Mr. Axelson) had taken the view that they had got to have elevators. Mr. Wood had contended that they were not needed. Then there was a vote in favor of 2 cents being set aside for elevators, and in 1925 Mr. Jackman reported that investigation had been made at 40 points, and at none would the elevator companies lease or sell. Mr. Wood had said the farmers would lose money. Then Mr. Jackman got up and said, "I move the report," added the speaker. "I asked for the floor and was ruled out of order by the chairman, Mr. King, on the ground that I had spoken before, but the fact was I had only asked a question." A delegate had said that if the Pool did not buy elevators he would not sign the contract, to which Mr. Wood had replied that if that was the way delegates felt about it, the Pool would not have a chance in a hundred to succeed.

Then, said Mr. Axelson, he tried to speak and was held down to three minutes. He could not agree with the man who had declared that he would not sign a contract, but he did not agree either with Mr. Wood who had said that if the delegates were going to force the Directors they would have to get a new Board and certainly a new Chairman. Then the delegates divided practically fifty-fifty.

#### A Different Picture

Declaring that he was a delegate at both Wheat Pool meetings at which elevator policy was first considered, J. A. Johansen said he had a very different picture of the proceedings in his mind from that presented by Mr. Axelson.

"I was a delegate at both conferences," he said, "and the motion referring to the building of elevators at the first conference was, not in the exact words, but in meaning, that in the discretion of the Directors if they thought it advisable, they might take 2c per bushel from all wheat they handled for that purpose. The next year they had not taken anything, but my picture of that was this: We felt, the majority of us who had signed the Wheat Pool contract, that anything was better than what we had, and we wanted to have something really worth while. I believe the majority of the delegates were sincere and honest and every one of the Directors was also sincere and honest and wanted something that would fill a higher purpose.

"After another year they had not taken the 2c, and I think we should congratulate the Directors on the stand they took. The majority, by their vote, felt the Directors were right and then the next year a vote of censure was moved for not having built a lot of elevators, and at that time Mr. Wood made the remark if they were going to force him into a certain position that he thought perhaps the Chairman would not be there. He reviewed the history of how one organization after another had gone into an undesirable position by being in bond and heavily in debt, and said that rather than be forced into such a position, they would have to get a new Chairman. This challenge has been thrown out three times in my hearing and I feel it should be answered.

"You give responsibility to a boy when he is old enough to take it, and to a man when he is prepared to take it. We were travelling a new line and the Wheat Board was placed in a position where they found themselves with wheat at Fort William and they had to build up an organization. Look at the Wheat Pool office and the number of men it takes to handle the business; then imagine that Board setting out without even a business manager. They may have made little mistakes, but the little mistakes are nothing to what they would have been if they had followed the plan suggested by some. If they had they would have been out of existence."

#### What Records Show

Mr. Scholefield pointed out that two years prior to the formation of the Wheat Pool, Mr. Wood in his annual address drew attention to the fact that the selling of the farmers' wheat through a Pool was the logical way of having it done. At the same time the organization did ask the Dominion Government to bring a Wheat Board into being, but negotiations broke down, and at the close of the very meeting in Winnipeg at which this failure was announced, Mr. Wood hurried back to Alberta to call the U.F.A. Board together to take steps to form a Pool. A meeting of the Board was called, a resolution adopted that Alberta proceed as a Province to form a Pool, and a committee of three, of which Mr. Wood was ex-officio a member, was formed to do the work. "All the evidence shows," said Mr. Scholefield, "that Mr. Wood was wholeheartedly behind the Wheat Pool."

The United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan, had been delving into this matter, continued Mr. Scholefield, and had asked for and obtained detailed information from the official minutes of the Board meetings of the U.F.A. over a term of years. The reason they sought that evidence was that in Saskatchewan statements had been circulated to the



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effect that Mr. Wood had not been sympathetic to the creation of a Pool.

#### A Letter from the U.F.C.

"On January 11th, of this year," continued the vice-president, "I received a letter from Mr. Yates of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, which read in part:

"Many thanks for your letter of January 3rd . . . and for the information you gave me. I may say that what you say as to the attitude of Mr. Wood is quite in line with what I have received from other sources. So far all the evidence I have points to the fact that Mr. Wood has been wholeheartedly working for the good of the farmers of the West."

"That," said Mr. Scholefield, "is from the people who had had the suspicion that Mr. Wood was not working for the good of the farmers of the West."

"We in Alberta do not see as clearly as outsiders the work our President is doing. If you had been at a meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation in Louisiana which I attended last year, and listened to what they said, you would know the opinion they have of his work. They would have been delighted to have him there to straighten out some of their tangles."

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with much enthusiasm.

#### Privileges of Floor.

At the opening of the morning session on Wednesday, a motion was adopted extending the privileges of the floor of the Convention to U.F.A. Federal and Provincial elected members and to the editor of *The U.F.A.*

A resolution from Granum U.F.A., expressing disbelief in a compulsory Pool, but asking that a committee be appointed to "try to find some way whereby the non-pool man cannot take advantage of the work of the Wheat Pool" was tabled after some discussion. Mr. Axelson said the desired result could only be obtained in the last analysis by compulsion. Mr. Bone opposed the resolution, remarking that conscripts and men brought into any organization by compulsion were not the most desirable kind to have.

#### Price of Caskets.

The Convention asked the Provincial Government to make an investigation into the high price of coffins. The discussion was the occasion of some humorous comment, but it was evident that the delegates realized very fully the serious hardship which is caused by what appears to be an artificially high price demanded for caskets, and strong criticism was offered of the means which are said to be employed by a trustified industry to maintain these prices. C. East instanced a case in which a Local had bought materials and made a casket for one of its respected members, and so saved his family most burdensome expenditure, while Levi Bone called attention to the fact that in some European countries the local authorities keep down prices by themselves supplying caskets, at cost, if required.

Following the close of the discussion on this matter, W. D. Trego rose to ask whether the Farmers' Educational League had any connection with the U.F.A. Mr. Scholefield replied that some members of the U.F.A. were also members of the League, but there was no official connection between them.

On motion of H. E. Spencer, M.P., a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing heartily the work of the Provincial Government in aiding and supporting

the Alberta Institute of Co-operation during the past two years, and urging that the Institute be continued.

#### Responsibility for Elections.

Reports appearing in some daily newspapers made it appear that the Convention adopted a resolution asking that the date of Provincial and Federal elections be set by statute as in the Presidential elections in the United States. This, however, was not the case. A resolution on this matter forwarded from the Canadian Council of Agriculture did contain such a proposal, but after an explanation of the constitutional questions involved by Robert Gardiner, M.P., it was amended to provide "that Parliament be responsible for the calling of elections instead of the Prime Minister."

This amendment is consistent with a resolution adopted by the Annual Convention of 1927. If the proposal be adopted, it will deprive the Premier in any Government of the power to hold the threat of dissolution over members of a legislative body. If a Government be defeated, and the legislative body which brings about its defeat refuses a dissolution, the members will have the opportunity to place in office an alternative Government of another group or groups.

In reply to a question as to the constitutionality of the proposal, Mr. Gardiner explained that apart from the B.N.A. Act, Canada had no written constitution. "The genius of the British race," he said, "has been that when they found that a present practice was not suited to new conditions they altered the practice."

"This resolution would change the constitutional practice in a marked degree. An important question might come up which even the supporters of the Government in power might not be willing to accept. Under our present practice, if the Government were defeated a general election would usually be called, or someone else having a large following might be called upon to form a Government. You can see," said Mr. Gardiner, "that if you had a set date, it would simply mean that by hook or by crook the members of the House of Commons would be forced to carry on some sort of Government until such time as the set date came along."

"Sometimes I have had a good deal of sympathy for the idea of a set date. It is quite true that Premiers have disgracefully taken advantage of conditions prevalent at a particular time to call an election to secure a new lease of power, which, under ordinary circumstances, they would never secure. I believe that is a question that should be given further close study before we go too far on record. I have a good deal of sympathy with the resolution, but in view of our British connection and the fact that we have followed British constitutional practice I suggest this. It does seem rather contrary to this practice at the present time."

The Convention adopted unanimously after slight amendment a resolution moved by S. J. Ewing with reference to the marking of containers of food products. This resolution, as amended, asks Dominion legislation requiring the containers of all food products offered for sale to be "plainly marked with the name of the country of origin of the contents." The discussion showed that this regulation was considered especially desirable in view of the fact that butter had been imported into Canada and afterwards disposed of as Canadian butter.

#### Grading Manufactured Products

Another resolution, moved by C. Antonsen, expressed the opinion that "the consuming public should have some protection against selfish and unscrupulous manufacturers who make and sell inferior and adulterated products" and asked the Dominion Government "to appoint a committee to inquire into the practicability of grading all products offered for sale in Canada." C. Axelson thought it a mistake to ask the Government to take over the problem, another delegate retorting that when "we ask our elected representatives to do something, we are doing it ourselves." The difficulty of securing the best oils for tractors was instanced by a delegate who supported the resolution. G. H. Howes thought that asking for investigation was not enough, and advocated a Pure Foods Law. J. Higginbotham stressed the need for protection of the consuming public.

The Convention adopted a resolution from Camrose Federal C. A., asking that "whereas permission has been granted to certain organizations to carry on gambling and games of chance, such permission be discontinued."

#### Election of President

At 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, Mr. Gardiner from the chair called for nominations for President of the Association for the coming year. H. W. Wood was nominated by George Frick, the nomination being seconded simultaneously from many parts of the Convention hall, amid general applause.

The chairman then announced that in order that no person should go away from the Convention feeling that insufficient opportunity for nomination had been given, he would hold nominations open for two minutes, in accordance with his practice whenever he had occupied the chair in previous years.

Carl Axelson was nominated by Robert Ingram, and Robert Gardiner was nominated by Russell McDonald.

Mr. Gardiner immediately withdrew, stating that he regarded himself as being under contract to his constituents to represent Acadia during the life of the present Parliament, and that for that term he was to be the servant of Acadia in Parliament. It would therefore be out of place for him to accept the nomination. "There is possibly another point of view which I might state also," added Mr. Gardiner,—"that at this time I would not care to be an opponent of our old Chief." (Applause).

After a further short interval a motion that nominations close was carried. A motion by P. E. Birtwistle that the candidates be asked to speak was lost.

Balloting took place immediately after the noon recess, the credentials committee acting as scrutineers, as directed from the floor. Later in the afternoon John Buckley, M.L.A., announced in behalf of the scrutineers that 492 ballots had been cast, and that Dr. H. W. Wood was elected. The announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers. On a motion from the floor that the figures be given having been carried, Mr. Buckley then stated that 457 delegates had voted for Mr. Wood and 35 for Mr. Axelson.

#### "The Chief" Responds

Responding to cries for a speech, President Wood then addressed the Convention briefly.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "I haven't any speech to make, and I don't know that I have anything particular to say. I would have been glad if you had elected somebody



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**PURE BRED ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE COCK-  
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Turkeys from Government banded Class "B"  
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from winter layers, cockerels parent's egg record  
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**SIX BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HIGH LAY-  
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stock. We can also supply mated pens of Light  
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else as President of this organization. I have been frank with the organization for the last five or six years in telling them, the delegates, that the services that I could give to the U.F.A. were limited. But I have tried to give some service. And the next point I want to emphasize as much as it is possible for me to do so, I have tried to give it in the interests of the United Farmers of Alberta. (Applause.)

"And I have consented to stand in this election because I feel perhaps it was the best thing to do in the interests of the organization. Today, of course, there has been no possible doubt of that position. And still I would like to be released from this position. I would like you to let somebody else do it. But this is the thing that I want to emphasize. When you do elect a successor, elect a man that will give all of his energy, mental energy, in the interests of the United Farmers of Alberta, and in no other interest whatever. And the sooner you do that and relieve me from this responsibility, the better I will be pleased. Until then, as long as you think that this is the best thing to do in the interests of the organization, I will submit. Thank you."

**Mr. Scholefield's Election**

The President resumed his seat amid another demonstration of enthusiasm, and the chairman then called for nominations for Vice-President. H. E. G. H. Scholefield was nominated by A. M. Cready, A. F. Aitken by Carl Axelsson and Norman Priestley by Lloyd Brown. Mr. Aitken and Mr. Priestley withdrew at once.

"I withdraw for the same reason I gave at the last Convention," said Mr. Aitken. "I have been working with Mr. Scholefield now ever since the Convention of 1923, and I know of no one who can handle the work he is doing any better than he can."

"I could not think of allowing my name to go before the Convention," said Mr. Priestley. "I admire Mr. Scholefield

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altogether too much. I have more and more realized in the last year what a tremendously fine executive we have in Mr. Scholefield."

Mr. Scholefield, who was heartily applauded, said he was deeply sensible of the high honor that had been reposed in him by the Convention. "My heart and soul are with this organization," he said, "and I cannot express in words my sense of gratitude for the honor you have done me."

**Reduction of Armaments**

The Convention, after a very brief discussion, adopted a resolution from Bow River Federal C. A., urging the Canadian Government to use its influence with a view to the reduction of international armaments. The resolution set forth that although the Kellogg Peace Pact outlawing war had been signed, the powers were increasing their navies and other armaments, and that was undoubtedly "a fresh warning that wars are to ensue."

The following, from Nanton U.F.A. Local, was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, the Federal Government by its ratification of the Kellogg Peace Pact has formally renounced war as an instrument of national policy; and

Whereas, money is required in mobilizing for peace;

Therefore be it resolved, that our Federal members be requested to support the following proposal which it is anticipated will be introduced during the coming session of Parliament: For every one hundred dollars spent for national defence, one dollar be spent in the promotion of international goodwill.

It has been computed that this would provide enough to:

(a) Instal a course in international relationships in one university in each Province.

(b) Set up scholarships for an exchange of students between Canada and other countries.

(c) Furnish libraries in international relations.

An amendment to the effect "that the Federal members be asked to advocate the setting aside of a certain sum of money for this purpose \$200,000," was withdrawn after Mr. Gardiner had pointed out that a resolution had already been placed upon the order paper of the House of Commons, similar to the Nanton resolution.

G. G. Coote, M.P., stated that on the basis of Canada's present annual—\$20,000,000 for war, such a provision would mean the setting aside of \$200,000 for the promotion of peace.

Mr. Axelsson objected that it was impossible to "promote peace and imperialism at the same time," and said that it would be better to strive to have all present war expenditure devoted to peace purposes. This proposal seemed to Mr. Macklin to be like trying in one leap to rise from the bottom to the top of a flight of stairs. The main thing was that the proposal was in the right direction. If money could be obtained to rewrite school text books, eliminating the glorification of war, much would be accomplished.

(Continued in Next Issue.)

**INNOCENT**

"My wife is suing me for non-support," Brown reported sadly.

"How silly!" said his friend. "She's had it for years, hasn't she?"



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**OATS FOR SALE—CAR LOAD OF EACH, SEED and feed. Montgomery, Bluesky, Alta.**

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**REWARD WHEAT, No. 2 GRADE, NO LOOSE smut, bushel \$2.00, sacks extra. Warren Richards, Athabasca, Alta.**

**REWARD WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned, ready for drill. White Blossom Sweet Clover. Both F.O.B. Athabasca, Alta., sacks included. For more information write Redden Bros., Athabasca, Alta.**

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**WETASKIWIN SEED FAIR—THE ABOVE FAIR** will be held on Friday, 21st February, 1930, in the U.F.A. Hall, Wetaskiwin. Where prospective buyers may see samples of seed and feed grains. No entry fee will be charged for exhibits.

**REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SECOND GENERATION, Grade No. 1, \$1.00 per bushel E. McMillan, Clyde, Alta.**

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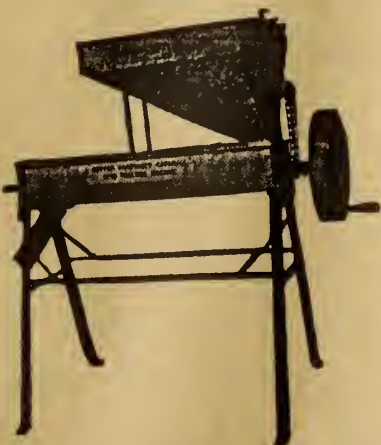
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Write for our new illustrated catalogue telling you how to can Whitefish for summer use.

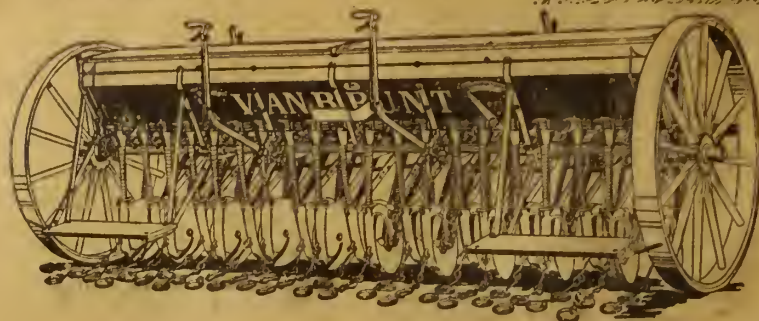
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# Grain Drills for Canadian Farms



## Two-Drill Tractor Hitch

Two drills of the same size or of different sizes can be used with the two-drill tractor hitch and operated as a single unit by one man from the tractor seat. Two 14-foot drills will seed a strip 28 feet wide, and you have a flexible outfit that does better work than a single rigid and cumbersome drill of greater width.

## They Meet Every Requirement

Whether you have a thousand acres to seed or a hundred, there's a John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill to meet your requirements.

Large drills and small drills, drills with horse hitch or tractor hitch, single or double disk—a complete line of John Deere-Van Brunt Drills that have been designed with the needs of Canadian farms constantly in mind.

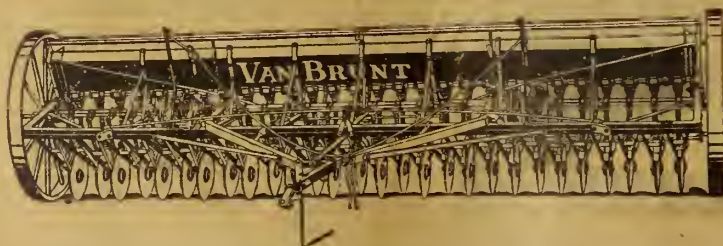
No matter what size drill you buy, you get the same excellent features that have made John Deere-Van Brunt Drills famous for great strength, accuracy and good work under all conditions. Adjustable Gate Force Feeds, big-capacity, non-sagging keystone type hopper, guaranteed disk bearings equipped with Zerk fittings, positive power lift—these are some of the features that mean better performance.

When you want big capacity the John Deere-Van Brunt Two-Drill Tractor Hitch gives you everything to be desired, including flexibility, which causes the out-

fit to conform to the surface and insures even seeding regardless of how uneven the field may be.

## Pony Press Drill Saves Time

The John Deere-Van Brunt Pony Press Drill with pulverizer-packer and plow will do a once-over job of plowing, pulverizing, seeding and covering. One trip over the field and you're done. One man controls the outfit from the tractor seat. This drill is made in sizes to work behind three- and four-bottom plows.



Showing the John Deere-Van Brunt 28x6 Drill. Two of these drills give you a seeding capacity of 28 feet.

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